The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,019 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday.
L SURAT	5142	550	J. L. Parritt	14th June
MAURITANIA	5054	600	W. J. Nantes	21st "
*L CLYDE	4124	900	E. M. Edmond	28th "
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4360	800	W. H. Andrews	12th "
M ROHILLA	3000	700	W. Barratt	19th "
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4232	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—SIAM	3081	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L DARRAMAT	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M OATHAY	2283	500	E. Ashdown	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Rector	23rd "
—ASSAM	2938	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
SCHERIFF	3969	600	A. C. Loggin	24th "
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3000	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
BRINDISI	3542	560	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4,000	600	30th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July. 1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug. 20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	6,000	800	20th Aug. 10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Samoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. PERSIA	3350	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th June.
s.s. ASIA	3270	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia can book through to London overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 8th, 1887. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger steamer "CITY OF VENICE," 3,327 Tons, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 11th June.

The Cabins are on deck amidships and each contains 2 Berths. Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried.

This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 16th April 1887. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE s.s. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain C. Barnes, will sail as above about the 30th June. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

for further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May 1887.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collineries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.

(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

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(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND KING ARTHUR'S BRONZES WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIC PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, June 17th 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 13th June, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, June 10, 1887. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OCTOBER BREW.—YOUNGER & SON'S celebrated INDIA PALE ALE, in Hhds. full to bung, Rs. 60.

Special Rates for quantities, Messes and Contracts.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	" 47 0

SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Daidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ...
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rüdesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28	" 31 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	" ...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	" ...
Fine "	" 22 0	" ...
Very fine "	" 27 0	" ...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	" ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frunda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ...
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ...
Chateau Le Roo St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	" ...
Chateau Mauvesin	" 27 0	" ...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	" ...
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ...
Chateau Larose	" 23 0	" ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	" ...

From J. ROSMEN & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	" ...
Chateau Roomer	" 16 0	" ...

From FRANZSCHARVAY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Monnet) Red Bars file.	" 25 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 37 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
" " *	" 23 0	
Bob Cruachan's Blend *	" 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" 3 4
Grimm's "	" 5 0	" ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
Finest	" 18 0	..
Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	" 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	..
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lb. to 29. Rs. 0 11		per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin Rs. 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at " 0 9
" "	1 do. " 1 0
" "	2 do. " 1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	" 2 0	" ...
Celery	" ...	" 0 10
French Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" ...	" 0 12
" II.	" ...	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" ...	" 0 14
Young Carrots	" ...	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" ...	" 0 10
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

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JUST PUBLISHED,
Price Rs. 2-6.

THE FIRST EMPRESS OF THE EAST.
A Story in dramatic form.
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Author of "Lady Margaret's Sorrow," &c., &c.

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"The language is full of vigour.—England, *the Examiner*, *Chronicle*.
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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ..... per doz. Rs.	24 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC "	" 32 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy "	" 36 0
TREACHER'S "SPECIAL" INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use "	" 61 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash, Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
OF A PARTICULARLY DELICATE AROMA AND FLAVOUR.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us 10 dozen of your Glenlivet for the Mess at once; the last 10 dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

"Your Glenlivet is infinitely superior to any other Whisky I have bought in India."

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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LACE CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
BRASS POLES.
CURTAIN CHAINS.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

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WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.
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ARRIVED NEW STOCK of GOLD CHARMS such as Cigar Cutters, Champagne Bottles, Universal Keys, Pencil Cases, Ladies' Gold Thimbles, &c., &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges—Moderate.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS.....from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR READY MONEY.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY Little Pulteney Street, LONDON. | INDIAN BRANCHES, FORT BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA. | AND AT 42 Pall Mall LONDON.

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PICNIC TONGUES.
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SUMMERS'
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SCOTCH FARLS.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS
Of every kind.
CRYSTALLIZED DRIED
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In Tablets.
TABLE DELICACIES
In Varieties.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS,
COCOANUTS, MACCAROONS,
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ICE CREAM BISCUITS
In Eighteen Varieties.
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In Fifty Varieties.

BARNES'
HOME MADE JAMS.
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MARMALADE AND JAMS.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay, Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints Rs.	a.
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Chablis	... 10	8
		A favourite White Dinner Wine.				
19	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Beaune	... 10	8
		A fine red full-bodied Wine.				
24	0	.. Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Macon	... 13	0
		Distinguished for flavour and aroma.				
22	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ..	...Pommard	... 12	0
		This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.				
32	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin	17	0
		This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.				
20	0	... Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	...Barsac	... 11	0
		A good light refreshing Wine.				
23	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE	...from the Bordeaux Dist.	13	0
		Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.				
32	0	... Haut	SAUTERNE ...	very rich and fine ...	17	0
		Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.				

In matter of Price we invite the fullest comparison, with due regard to quality.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DUNNETT & Co.,

CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."
A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit,
Per 2 dozen pints..... " 36 0 " " 39 0 "

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and Patrons that they have received a splendid assortment of Waterproofs, Capes, Coats, Caps, Leggings, &c., of the best Quality and Manufacture. The seams, being stitched throughout, prevents the falling to pieces, which is a great boon in this country. A., L. & W. wish to draw SPECIAL ATTENTION to their being ventilated, which prevents the close and oppressive feelings as generally experienced by wearers of Waterproof Garments.

Regulation Capes, Blue	... ...	... Rs.	45 0 to	55 0
Double Texture Ulsters, faced with Tweed and Cashmere	... ...	... "	35 0 "	40 0
" "	"	... "	40 0 "	45 0
" "	" heavy	... "	45 0 "	50 0
White Vulcanized	... ...	... "	10 0 "	15 0
" "	... ...	... "	20 0 "	25 0
Leggings	... ...	... "	5 8	
Helmets	... ...	... "	4 8	
Sheetings 72in. wide, per yard	... ...	... "	6 8	
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	... ...	... "	10 8	

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE.
Estbd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estbd. in 1870.

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(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

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Tent Drills.	Horse Blankets.	Drills, in all colours.
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Indigo Press Cloths.		Materials for Servants' Clothing.
Plain and Twilled Bod Sheets.		
Checked Dusters.		

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Bombay, June 10, 1887.

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G. W. FIRTH.
Rs. 8-8. Mr. P. G. Egmore, Madras, writes to us:—"I see you are advertising the Waterbury Watch for sale at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 8-8, and I feel that I must write and tell you what I think of the Waterbury Watch. I bought one about a year ago, from a Calcutta Agent, for Rs. 11-4-0, and I have used it regularly ever since. It is a most accurate timekeeper, and is still as good as new, in appearance as well as working. I have had no trouble of any kind with it, and can recommend it as an excellent timekeeper (to the minute), and a cheap and durable watch. Several friends of mine have also invested in the watches, and they all speak of it as a *pucka* good article."

THE WATERBURY

North-Western Railway.
Phillour, 20th May 1887.
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(Signed) R. P. PEARCE."

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Kasaulie,
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GENTLEMEN,
Rs. 8-8. Kindly send 2 Waterbury Watches, of each to the following persons.
Since my watch it has kept excellent time and it is the admiration of all who have seen it both for look and cheapness. If you will send me some more bills I will be most happy to circulate them amongst the men of the depôt. I think it is a pity there are not more widely known because a watch like the Waterbury is a boon to soldiers in India. I regulated mine with one of Benson's 6 Guinea Levers and now it is not a second out either way with it.
I now remain,
Yours faithfully,
URBIN MILLS,
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THE WATERBURY

(Guaranteed for One Year.)
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EASILY REPAIRED. Khoodi Ram Mistry,
Rs. 8 8. E. W. MILLS,
Dhariwal.
February 18, 1887.
MY DEAR SIR,
. . . . . The four Watches we have got here are going very well and give perfect satisfaction. As far as my own is concerned, it has not varied one minute since the third day after I got it. I have been in the watch repairing trade 10 years before coming out here, and I can safely say that I never came across anything so good and at so cheap a price. Please send me two more in good order by V. P. P., and oblige
Yours truly,
JOHN W. LEE.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.
CHEAP. The HINDU of the 15th Nov. 1886 says:—"We are indebted to Messrs. Addison and Co., the well-known firm of Madras, for a silvernickeled cased keyless watch. From a perusal of our advertisements it will be seen that several of the English Provincial organs have borne testimony to the merits of the Waterbury Watch. The price is only Rs. 8-8, and it is guaranteed for one year. They look remarkably well, and are very cheap.
Rs. 8-8. The BANGALORE DAILY POST of the 27th Nov. says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents for these watches, upon which there is just now a great run. The price, Rs. 8-8, should bring them within the reach of all, and be especially convenient as Xmas presents or prizes.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. The BANGALORE SPECTATOR of 27th November says:—Messrs. Drummond and Co., of South Parade, have been appointed Sole Agents here for these very popular watches. How they can be sold for Rs. 8-8 is a marvel. They should be especially recommendable to soldiers or for Christmas gifts and prizes.
Rs. 8-8. The CEYLON OBSERVER (the leading daily paper in Colombo), says:—"We have seen one of these watches, and we must say that it is a wonderfully cheap article, especially as the Waterbury Company undertake to keep it in repair for a year, except, of course, in cases of accident or ill-usage.

THE WATERBURY

[Guaranteed for One Year.]
PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE. Insure your life by wearing a Waterbury
Rs. 8-8. The Company undertakes to pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch purchased in India since October 1st, 1886, who may be killed while a passenger by accident on any Indian Railway during 1887, the sum of RUPEES ONE THOUSAND

THE WATERBURY

Guaranteed for One Year.
May be obtained from local agents, from SOUNDR & Co., Limited, or at the Office of the Company for India, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
Chains in all Patterns for the Waterbury from One Rupee four annas to Forty Rupees.
Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver; and will withstand acids.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF a Valuable Landed Property at New Ripon Road, near the Establishment of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Byculla.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee and with the consent of Mr. Furbounumdas Shivlal, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Byculla, New Ripon Road, in the sub district of Fort, in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,445 square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assesment under No. 7, and bounded on the east by the New Ripon Road, on the west by the property of Mr. Dadabhai Nusserwanjee Hotelwalia, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south by the property of Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, and which said bungalow is in the occupation of the owner, Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee, and his tenante. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office. No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

SALE of Remaining Stock in Trade, Kerosine Stoves, Fish Aquariums, Rocking Horses, Magic Tricks, Blotting Papers, Ollmanatores, Soaps, &c., &c.
On FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned articles at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the trustees to the estate of Mr. Zainoolbhoy Ahmedbhoy Hora, lately carried on business as merchant under the name of Messrs. Steward and Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.
One English-built mail-phaeton by Futher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with Lady's folding step and rest back. The property of a gentleman left for England.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 11, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
7, MARINE-STREET.
THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms (1st floor) the very valuable and handsome French-polished, black, teak and satin wood inlaid, household furniture, specially made by Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, best plated ware, real China full gilt dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services, rich glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent wind-proof kerosine oil hanging and table lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, &c., the property of a gentleman. The same comprises rich star cut glassware, handsome painted dinner service, real China dessert, tea and coffee services, best plated cruet and liquor stands, ice pitcher, biscuit box, spoons and forks, fruit and fish knives and forks, tea and coffee services, buttler pot, salt cellars, table and chamber candlesticks, ivory-handled table cutlery, China teapot, very handsome blackwood and teakwood and satinwood furniture, such as a set of teakwood oval sitting table in 4 pieces, handsome marble top sideboard, new pattern, whatnot, dumb waiter, handsome drawing room chiffoniere, cabinets and wall bracket with mirror glasses, handsome gold embroidered silk drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, carved round teapoys and tripod stands, marble top round table and teapoys, a seated ottoman, pier, side, writting, oval dressing and washhand tables, lady's straight folding, rocking, baby's and mallet pattern and walnut and cane chairs, hat stand with mirror glass back, a mahogany semigrand pianoforte, piano stool, iron and teakwood cots, baby's cot, sofa, and reclining couches, clothes horses, wardrobe, handsome single door almiara with mirror glass door, dressing glasses, English tin trunks, flower stand, handsome Brussels carpet, jail, made large size coir matting, handsome Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Silber's patent table and hanging lamps, gilt pier glasses, double light, hanging lamp, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF A BUNGALOW AND BATTY FIELDS AT GOWAREE, NEAR MATOONGA.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Damodar Kashwarji.
All that piece of fazendary ground, together with the upperstoried bungalow standing thereon, situate at Goweree, on the Matoonga road, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 40 feet in length and about 33 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and assessed under No. 24, and bounded on the east by the vacant land of Pedro Phillip Fernandes, on the west by the house of Domingos Pascoal Souza, on the north by the house of John de Miranda Fernandes, and on the south by the house of Bapoo Ramjee. Also all those 22 pieces of ground or batty fields, situated on the east side of the above bungalow and admeasuring 7,500 square yards or thereabouts, will be sold in 22 separate lots.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
ON MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings,
5 " " dhoties,
5 cases white mulls,
5 cases prints,
2 " coloured sarees,
2 bales brown paper, 40 to 45 lbs.
8 " " 45 to 50 lbs.
7 cases Pilsener beer in pints.
By order of the Superintendent Government Telegraph,
1 lot of insulators.
By order of the Commandant, Aden Troops
Thread ropes, waist belts for sowars, head collars, valise brass sours, leather, bags, machine thread, &c.
On account and at the risk of Anundjee Purshotum and Canjee Jadowjee,
2 cases white leno gauze
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Sumsoodeen,
9 cases, each 40 pieces Manchester Flannel.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong office Shigram.
1 handsome pony cart
1 second hand brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES and Materials of the Zoroastrian Press at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort.
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, the stock materials and furniture of the Zoroastrian Press, consisting of one demy and one half foolscap press, one wooden pressing and one binding press, English Gujerathi and Marathi types, matrix and moulds, chases, galleys, cutters, leads, brass rules, quadrats, rollers, table, chairs, cupboard, wooden bench, boards, clock, &c.
The whole of the presses and materials will be first put up in one lot, and if no suitable offer is made then they will be sold in separate lots.

SALE OF STEEL HOOPS, IRON, ALSO CONTRACTOR'S, TOOLS AND PLANT, &c., &c.,
AT CARNAC BUNDER.
On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order and in the futha of Messrs. Ramchandra Mahadow and Co. and on account of the concerned.
1,500 bundles steel hoop, 20 gauge.
500 " " 19 "
loose iron, angle, iron T iron, iron girders, cast iron pipes, steel, hammers, wire ropes cast steel, cast iron pillars, iron gates, galvanized screws, rivets, silicated zinc paint, copper lightning conductors, iron railings, cast iron railings, minter tiles, brass bolts, hinges, latches, and handles, tile machine, pump, iron chimney, lamps, pickaxes, shovels, iron pans &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, June 11, 1887.

FOR SALE.
HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... "	0 12
Pekoe Souchong ..... "	0 10
Gunpowder ..... "	0 10
Souchong ..... "	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.
TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 2 GALLOWAY'S BOILERS, carrying 70 lbs. pressure, can be seen at work at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly.
Tenders to be sent in by the 16th inst.
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay.
29 Rampart Row, Bombay June 2 1887.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant; and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BROWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DIAMOND DYES.
ECONOMY
IN
DRESSING!
Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet. 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD,
SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.
ARTIST'S BLACK
for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.
To be had by all Chemists and Storekeepers.
WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
58, Shoe Lane, Charte house Street, London, E. C.
Sole and Native dealers supplied to wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay, Poona and Byculla.

BRANDIES.

THE following list of "BRANDIES" calls for more attention from the Public than it has hitherto received:—
COOPER, MADON'S A 0 BRANDY, nearly 40 year's old Vintage 1848.
Single bottle, Rs. 6-8. Per doz. Rs. 75-0. This spirit is, we believe, the finest and oldest in India; its age is guaranteed!

		Per doz. quarts. Rs. as.
COOPER, MADON'S A 1 BRANDY, for Invalids, a fine old spirit, highly recommended	...	42 0
" " A 2 " a Choice Cognac...	...	30 0
" " A 3 " a good "Peg" Brandy	..	24 0
HENNESSY'S *** "	...	42 0
" ** "	...	38 0
" * "	...	35 0
Exshaw's No. 1 "	...	42 0
" No. 2 "	...	27 0
PINET CASTILLON "	...	27 0
BISQUIT DU BOUCHE "	...	24 12
DESCHANDIER "	...	24 0
GEORGE ALFRED "	...	18 8
BORDEAUX MESS "	...	18 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of Lady Reay for Poona, 1-30 p.m.
Band, Mechanics' Institute, Parel, 5 p. m.
Band, Esplanade, 2nd E. Y. Regt., 6 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Glava (s), from Genoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Gordonia (s), for Antwerp ; Architect (s), Liverpool ; and Commilla (s), Karachi.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Preston, Kingdom and Panama entered, and the s. s. Gordonia left the dock yesterday.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients last month was 4,388, of whom 822 were new admissions, the daily average being 141.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st May was 439,102 maunds, and in money Rs. 18,149.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Malwa, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-day, at 11 a.m. Through a printer's error, the date was omitted from the notification published in our issue of yesterday.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—A one storied house, situated on Ripon Road, in course of construction and nearly completed, fell in on Thursday night. Fortunately no one was injured. The house belonged to Jamoodeen Shaik Ishmael, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 1,400.

CASUALTIES IN THE HARBOUR.—A prow belonging to Messrs. Hill and Grennan, while returning from the shipping on Thursday evening, at about 7 o'clock, drifted amongst the rocks near the Castle wall by the Customs Bunder, and became a complete wreck. The crew of the boat, six in number, were picked up from the rocks by the Apollo Bunder Police Patrol boat.—A tony belonging to Dhurmsi Poras, which was anchored off Bori Bunder on Thursday night, drifted from her anchorage to Mody Bunder, and was broken to pieces.

THEFT AT THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.—Jehangeerjee Ardurjee, head clerk employed in the office of the Tansa water works department in the Municipal Office, reported to the police on Thursday, that a large teakwood cupboard was found to have been opened with a duplicate key, after which a drawer in the cupboard, usually kept locked, was forced broken open, and a large cash box abstracted and broken open. From the latter was stolen a bag containing Rs. 60, but the currency notes, amounting to Rs. 225, were left in the box untouched.

ALLEGED DEFAULT BY A GINNING COMPANY.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday granted, on the application of Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, the registrar of joint stock companies, a summons against Mr. Nathow Laljee and the directors of the Pachora Ginning and Pressing Company, for contravening sections 74 and 48 of the Indian Companies Act. Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, in an information he filed, stated that the company committed a default in not filing in the Registrar's office, the annual balance-sheet and the summary with a list of the shareholders.

DRUMS 2ND E. Y. REGIMENT.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m., weather permitting :—

March	The Mocking Bird...Keech.
Schottische	Victorious ...Bousquet.
Horopipe	
Bugle March	...Cubi.
Lancers	Merry Midnight ...Marriot.
Galop	Roulette

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Mechanics' Institute, Parel, at 5 o'clock this evening :—

March	Ruby	E. Newton.
Quadrille	Rosalinda	Smith.
Overture	Silvana	Weber.
Valse	Dorothy	Buccalossi.
Fantasia	Concord	Victor Bust,
Galop	Wally	Heinsdorff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Hormusjee Dadabhoy, living in Rymon Street, reported on Thursday that some person entered his room while he was asleep, and stole his cotton waistcoat, which contained a silver watch and gold Albert chain in one of the pockets, and also six gold button attached to the waistcoat, of the collective value of Rs. 175.—Baloo, woman, residing in Coombarwada 2nd Lane, reports that whilst she was away at Mandvie Bunder on Thursday, some person entered her room, which was left open, and stole a wooden box containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 153.—Damodhur Nanabhoy, who has a shop in Pingrapole Lane for the manufacture of gold and silver thread, reports that on Wednesday night last the lock on the back door of the shop was wrenched off, and gold and silver lace to the value of Rs 42 was stolen therefrom.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of May 1887 :—

		Rs. 100 Prizes.	Ans.	Nos.
Red Line,	Down		1	291201
Brown Line,	Up		1	315745
		Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Special Line,	Down		2	078314
Yellow Line,	Up		2	094353
Do.	Down		2	119001
Red Line	Up		1½	034901
Do.	Up		1½	035314
Yellow Line,	Down		1½	135101
Lavender Line,	Up		1	423400
Yellow Line,	Up		1	723920
Do.	Down		1	772301
Green Line,	Down		1	811901
Yellow Line,	Down		1	847701
Green Line,	Up		1	850701
Red Line,	Down		½	034300
Green Line,	Up		½	105501
Special Line,	Down		½	168801

THE VERY REV. A. C. RODRIGUES.—The Very Rev. A. C. Rodrigues, Vicar-General of the Padroado Mission in Bengal, and Vicar of the Church of Dolours, Boitakana, was to leave Calcutta by Wednesday evening's mail train for Goa *via* Bombay. The *Englishman* says :—"The Rev. Father has worked in Bengal for nearly 22 years. In December 1865 he came to this city in company of the Archbishop of Goa, then on a pastoral tour through Bengal. After serving for four years as coadjutor of the Church of Dolours he was appointed prior of the Bandel Church. Here he undertook the work both of spiritual and temporal improvement, and his name is fondly cherished by the Roman Catholic residents of Hughli, Chinsurah, &c., among whom he laboured for nearly 11 years. For the last seven years he has held the office of Vicar-General of Bengal and Vicar of the Church of Dolours, and the present flourishing condition of the Mission with all the institutions attached to it bears ample testimony to the good work done by the Rev. Father."

A DISHONEST PEON.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Lee-Smith charged Pandoo Sucaram before Mr. Ryan with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 6,655-11 the property of Government. Frere, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared in support of the charge. The accused, the evidence showed, had been entrusted with a bill from the Government Book Depot, Kalbadevie, where he was employed as a peon, to take to the Accountant-General by whom it was to be paid. On presentation of the bill which was for Rs. 6,655-11, the accused was given a cheque for the amount on the Bank of Bombay, which he eventually cashed the same day. On his return to his office the peon averred that he had not been paid, and said that he had been told to call in two days. However, that very night he was taken in charge, while drunk, by a police sepoy who had seen a large sum of money on him. When sober prisoner admitted that he had stolen the money and delivered up and pointed out where the rest of the proceeds of the cheque were. He had, it appeared, paid a number of old bills, and had enjoyed himself and his boon companions, right royally. Pleading guilty to the charge, he was sentenced by Mr. Ryan to undergo two years' hard labour in the House of Correction.

POONA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The case against Radha kom Kaojee Roli of Aptee in the Khed Taluka of this District, of having set fire to and burned the house of her husband and that of a neighbour, came on for hearing before Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge, and the jury. The Public Prosecutor conducted the case against the accused, who was undefended. She pleaded not guilty to the charge. The particulars of the case as adduced against her were these : The accused Radha and her husband had not been on good terms for the last four or five years, and she had in consequence left her husband's house, and gone to live with her parents. The parents, however, being unable to maintain her any longer told her to return to her husband. She accordingly went to her husband, but he refused to allow her to enter his house. Thus repulsed, she remained at his door for some time, when finding he had gone out, she entered the house and with some brands from the fireplace set the house in a blaze. The Judge summed up the case to the jury who, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty" against the accused, who was accordingly, acquitted and discharged.—*Deccan Herald.*

HOUSES IN SECUNDERABAD.—The scarcity of houses in the cantonment is being severely felt both by residents and tradespeople. An example of the anxiety to get into possession of an empty tenement cropped up in a case on Tuesday which came under the cognizance of Captain Hastings. Mr. Steinier, the photographer, had agreed with the landlady to take a certain house in Oxford Street, but when he wished to take possession the tenants refused to leave, and ultimately Mr. Steiner obtained a power of attorney from the landlady to eject the occupants of the house. In the meantime a more desirable tenant than Mr. Steiner appeared on the scene in Messrs. Favre, Louba and Co., the well-known firm of jewellers. They treated for the house and obtained a lease for a period. Mr. Steiner served the notice of ejectment on those in possession and they under instructions from the landlady gave Messrs. Favre, Louba and Co. the keys. The unfortunate photographer then discovered that he was serving ejectment notices only to benefit Favre, Louba and Co., and he therefore brought a suit against the tenants to compel them to hand over possession of the house to him personally. Captain Hastings did not think the tenants, were to blame, as they only acted under the instructions of the landlady. Mr. Steiner also had no lease. Mr. Ramachandra Pillay for Mr. Steiner urged that although there was no lease, possession at least ought to have been given to his client. Captain Hastings ordered that Messrs. Favre, Louba and Co. be made parties to the suit.—*Deccan Times.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Captain Selby being voted to the chair, on the motion of Dr. Blaney. The following members were present :—Captain G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether ; Lieut-Colonel A. B. Portman ; Sir Frank Souter ; Drs. Thomas Blaney and Cowasjee Hormusjee ; Messrs. G Cotton, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, H. King, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Thakersey Mulji, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Narrotumadas, Jamsheedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Manoherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nnthoobhoy and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas.

There was no quorum present for a special general meeting which was called for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. But the members did not disperse, as another meeting, which had been adjourned from the 6th instant for want of a quorum, was fixed for the same afternoon ; and no quorum was necessary for proceeding with the business of that meeting.

PILING UP ARREARS.

Captain Martin said they were piling up their work. The Municipal Bill would shortly come out, which would give them more work still. He, therefore, asked whether the Corporation should not meet for the disposal of business for three or four days running.

The Chairman said that they might see how they got through their work that afternoon.

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Captain Martin then proposed a motion, which originally stood in the name of Captain Selby, drawing attention to the fact that Mr. Ollivant having left India, there was a vacancy on the board of the Victoria Technical Institute, and asking the Corporation to fill the vacancy.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Shewji Dharmajee.

Dr. Blaney proposed that Captain Selby should be appointed to fill the vacancy. On the last occasion, he said, the votes between the Municipal Commissioner and Captain Selby were equally divided, and Mr. Ollivant was appointed a member of the board by the casting vote of the chairman.

Dr. Cowasji : I rise to a point of order. Mr. Ollivant was elected a member of the board as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and having been so elected, I do not think any vacancy has occurred by his departure.

The Chairman did not think that the Municipal Commissioner for the time being was elected on that occasion.

Dr. Blaney concluded his remarks by observing that the nomination of Captain Selby was very appropriate, he being perfectly competent to fill the post.

Dr. R. N. Khory seconded the proposition.

At Captain Martin's suggestion, Dr. Blaney consented to his proposition being embodied in that of Captain Martin.

Sir Frank Souter proposed an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. M. H. Hakim, that Mr. Charles, as Municipal Commissioner for the time being, be elected for the vacancy.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji reiterated his opinion that when three members on behalf of the Corporation were elected for the Victoria Technical Board, it was the impression of the majority of the Corporation that Mr. Ollivant had been elected as Municipal Commissioner.

The Chairman : I have already decided that point, Dr. Cowasji.

Dr. Cowasji bowed to the chairman's decision, but he said he was at liberty to express what he believed then, and what he believed still, that Mr. Ollivant was elected as Municipal Commissioner for the time being, and those who had supported his election had urged that as Municipal Commissioner he was the proper person to look after the interests of the Municipality. He hoped the Corporation would have the good sense to elect as one of their members the Municipal Commissioner, whoever he might be for the time being, as being the person best fitted to serve the interests of the Municipality. He said this, notwithstanding that he had a high opinion of Captain Selby's qualifications. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Martin said that he had formerly voted for Mr. Ollivant, because he knew the requirements of technical education in Bombay especially. The man who was best fitted for the appointment on the board was one who had gone through a certain amount of technical education, and that was the reason why he now proposed the name of Captain Selby with those remarks. Captain Martin put his proposition in an altered form, which was then to the effect that Captain Selby be requested to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. Ollivant.

Col. Portman : How are we to know that there is a vacancy at all ? Has Mr. Ollivant resigned ?

The Chairman : I do not know that, but I do not think you are now in order in raising that point.

Col. Portman : Col. Merewether, as a member of the board, tells me that no vacancy has yet been created. How can we then make an appointment where there is no vacancy ?

The Chairman : I do not see if it is a point of order for me to decide whether there is a vacancy or not.

Col. Portman : But it is, because that we are told that there is a vacancy, that we are going to proceed with the election. The vacancy has, however, not yet arisen.

The Chairman remarked that the Corporation was not bound to accept either of the propositions, if they were of opinion that there was no vacancy.

Col. Merewether hoped he would be allowed to say, as a member of the committee of the Technical Institute, that a sub-committee had been appointed to frame rules which had not yet been submitted. One of the rules, he imagined, would lay down what circumstances should create a vacancy. But the rules having not been framed yet, he did not see that they should go upon a simple statement that a vacancy had taken place. They had no authority for assuming that a vacancy had occurred. They were therefore, entirely out of order in proceeding with the election.

The Chairman : How do you know that there is no vacancy ! How do you know that there is one ? (Laughter.) I know this, that we have no reason for proceeding with this business.

The Chairman : I decide that it is perfectly in order at this meeting to vote on the propositions. If members of the Corporation were convinced that there was no vacancy, the wisest course for them to follow was to throw out both these propositions.

As the amendment was going to be put to the vote, Sir Frank Souter said that he would not vote for it, after what he had heard in regard to it.

The Chairman said he had already decided that point.

An being put to the meeting no votes were given either for or against the amendment. The chairman declared that the amendment was lost ; but a member having inquired how that could be the case when no votes whatever were recorded, the chairman got over the difficulty by saying he would vote against the motion. The original proposition was also lost by twelve votes against three.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

Captain Martin next proposed, "That the chairman of this meeting be asked to request Government to delay the further consideration of the Bill till the Municipality have had time to consider it carefully.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar seconded the proposition, observing that the request made therein was reasonable, that he was sure Government would not object to it. The present Bill contained many modifications from the old draft, and certain alterations had been adopted on the suggestion of the Corporation. There were, however, many other points in the Bill, which required the serious consideration of the Corporation.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

Dr. Blaney proposed, "That the Municipal Commissioner will inform the Corporation as to the working of the bee-hive dessicator which was sanctioned by the Corportion in the year 1885." Dr. Blaney said it was now time that the sowage of the city should be disposed of in some rational way. He said on public as well as private grounds that the present system of burying the filth of the city, consisting very largely of all sorts of animal putridity, in the midst of a population, was most uncivilized, and ought not to be tolerated any longer. It was now eight or nine years since the Corporation had been occupied with this question, and it was now time that something definite should be placed before them as to what shall be done. The last time the Corporation had touched this matter was when they sanctioned Rs. 8,000 for a bee-hive dessicator, as it was called. It was resolved that this dessicator should be brought out from England, and experiments should be conducted with it, with the view of seeing whether they could, by adopting that method, do away with the nuisance by the great army of garbage carts. From the date when the Corporation had sanctioned the grant of Rs. 8,000 till now, no communication had been placed before the Corporation as to what progress had been made with reference to that dessicator. But he thought that the Commissioner would now be in a position to tell them what the dessicator had been able to do. The Corporation had very generously opened out the new Ripon Road which ran right across his bungalow. Ever since that road had been constructed, he had been trying in vain to sleep after four o'clock in the morning because that beautiful road was selected for the passage of all the garbage of Bombay. The carts commenced to pass along the road at four o'clock in the morning, so as to drive him away from home at a very early hour. He would sooner stand a fire of artillery, than the nuisance of these carts. (Laughter.) It was the business of the Municipality to preserve the health of the people, and not to do anything that would poison the air and destroy their health. But he stood there in all the weakness that was inflicted upon him by that abominable nuisance—(a laugh)—it was no laughing matter, no joking matter. His circumstances might permit him to flee from the place, but there must be hundreds who could not do so. These carts were constructed as if to create on the public roads the maximum of sound—(hear, hear and laughter)—and when they were told that these carts were daily going along the road in hundreds, they could see how tedious must be the sound produced by them. The effect it must have on the baby-life along that line was something which he contemplated with a shudder. The Corporation had voted twice for dessicators in the hope of employing them for the disposal of garbage in the city, and he was sure that they would now be anxious to hear from the Municipal Commissioner anxious to hear what progress had been made with them. (Hear, hear.)

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Gokuldas Jagmohundas.

The Acting Commissioner said that Dr. Blaney had opened out a very wide question, and one which he hardly had expected to arise out of the motion as it stood. He would, however, give Dr. Blaney some information on the wider subject touched by him, as well as on the bee-hive destructor itself. It was a mis-apprehension on the part of Dr. Blaney that a destructor was to be brought out from England. The only thing that was brought out from England were the plans from which the machine was constructed here. He must confess that it had taken a long time in building. They had, however, to proceed with the work under various difficulties. It would, he thought, be completed at the end of a month, when they would be in a position to ascertain its capacity for destroying refuse. As to the wider subject relating to the general disposal of the refuse of the city, it was a very difficult question to solve. He had waded through a good deal of correspondence on the subject, from which it appeared that several rival schemes had been proposed. One of these was that they should have a number of small destructors all over the city, and the other was that they should go back to Coorla, for the disposal of the refuse. The portion of ground which had thus been reclaimed in former days at Coorla had brought to the Municipality a revenue of Rs. 150 per acre, and so far, the carriage of refuse to Coorla had proved to be a profitable business for the Municipality. He fully sympathised with Dr. Blaney on account of his slumbers being interfered with by the Municipal carts. But he must tell him, that whatever the system that was adopted for the disposal of their refuse—whether incinerators were employed for the purpose or not—they must have various depots in the town for storing garbage, and they must have carts to take it away from those depots. It was, therefore, clear that in any case carts would have to be used. The adoption of the scheme of sending out the refuse to Coorla was calculated to cost eight lakhs of rupees, and it would be for them to consider in future, supposing that the bee-hive destructor should prove a success, whether they should employ that method alone for the disposal of the town sweepings, or whether they should adopt a dual scheme of the destructors as well as the reclamation at Coorla. It had been a matter of very great anxiety to him as well as to Dr. Weir that the land on the Flats where the refuse was deposited was now very contracted in area, that is, they had filled up nearly the whole of the land that they could fill up. From the trees that had been planted on that land, and a certain amount of cultivation that was going on there, it appeared probable that five of six years hence, the Flats would be so far reclaimed with earth as to constitute perfectly sweet ground. He hoped the destructor would be ready in about another month, and he would report to the Corporation the results as soon as he could ascertain them.

Dr. Blaney said that after the explanation of the Commissioner, he did not wish to to press the motion.

The motion was accordingly allowed to be withdrawn.

THE GOKULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

Dr. R. N. Khory proposed, "That the Corporation, trusting that there will be no legal impediment to the transfer of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital to the Municipality, request the Municipal Commissioner to inform Government as referred to Government Resolution No. 1222, dated April 3rd, 1880, that the Corporation will be prepared to take over the management of the hospital from the 1st January next, or such earlier date as may be convenient to Government.

After quoting from a number of reports, bearing on the subject, Dr. Khory pointed to section 137, Bombay Municipal Acts, to show that the Corporation has power to take over charges of hospitals and to undertake their management and control. His object in bringing forward this motion was that there was a certain report current in medical circles to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. If his information was correct, some arrangement had been made to allow the hospital to continue as a Government institution, and a scheme had been drawn up by which the Government were to cut down a great deal of the expense of the medical and other staff employed in the hospital, so as to maintain it at a considerably less expense than was done at present. As Government had originally offered to give over the control and management of the hospital to the Municipality, asking them to fix their own time for the purpose, he thought it was now time for them to recommend the Commissioner to inform Government that the Municipality was prepared to take over the management of the hospital. He was happy to say that Mr. Ollivant had interested himself warmly and energetically in this matter in the interests of the public as well as of the local medical practitioners. He did not think that it would be any serious addition to the work of the Commissioner if the hospital were taken over by the Municipality, and if a competent committee were appointed to supervise the management of the institution the Commissioner's work in regard to that would be very much lightened indeed.

Mr. M. H. Hakim seconded the proposition.

The Acting Commissioner said that he had read up the question and found that whether a committee was appointed to take over the hospital or not, Mr. Ollivant himself, had stated that he was not prepared to undertake the work, his duties being too heavy. From his own experience of Municipal work he too should find himself unable to devote any time to any work connected with the hospital. All the departments of the Municipality rested entirely under the Commissioner, and although a committee might be appointed, it could not take over the management of the hospital until an alteration absolving the Commissioner from the responsibility were made in the Act. So far as he was aware the question remained now as it stood then, that is to say, they were no more ready to take over charge of the hospital than they were last year.

On a division the proposition was lost by eleven votes against four.

THE REDUCTION IN THE CONSOLIDATED RATE.

The Corporation next considered the following report of the Committee submitting draft replies to Government regarding the reduction of the consolidated rate 8½ per cent.

In accordance with the resolution of the Corporation, No. 2021, dated 28th March 1887, your committee having considered the papers referred to it, beg to report as follows :—

There were three subjects with which the committee had to deal :—

(a) The reply to be sent to the letter of Government regarding the reduction in the consolidated rate.

(b) The rights of the Corporation with regard to demanding the production of correspondence and the steps to be taken in connection therewith.

(c) The draft letter proposed to be sent to Government regarding the removal of doubt concerning their rights in this matter in the Municipal Bill.

2. With reference to the first (a), your committee have the honor to submit the draft of a letter which they recommend shall be addressed by the chairman to the Government.

3. With regard to the second (*b*), doubts having been raised as to the rights of the Corporation under the present Municipal Act, your committee recommend that the Corporation take no further steps in the case especially under consideration.

4. Your committee, however, submit the draft of a letter which they recommend shall be addressed by the chairman to Government in order to prevent any similar occurrence in future. This also disposes of the 3rd point (c).

Bombay, 18th May 1887, HENRY MORLAND, GERALD MARTIN, THOMAS BLANEY, DOSABHAI FRAMJI, R. O SELBY, K. M SHOFF, A. B PORTMAN, R. M SAYANI, RAGHUNATH N. KHOTE.

Draft replies to Government letter No. 119 of 1887.

From the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

SIR,—The Corporation having taken into consideration your letter No. 119, dated 11th January 1887, to the address of the Municipal Commissioner, desire me to make the following reply.

2. There appears to have been an understanding between the Municipality and the Government to the effect that a certain sum of money had to be raised, one-third of this sum was to be provided by some percentage of consolidated rate above 8 per cent., and the remaining two-thirds by the enhancement of town duties ; and that proportionately with any increase or decrease in the cost of the smaller or the greater project decided on for carrying out the Tansa Water Works, such increase or decrease would be distributed rateably over the items of the increased consolidated rate and the new enhanced town duties.

The Corporation regret that they feel bound to admit that it is evident that a mistake has been made in not proportionately reducing the town duties on the reduction of the consolidated rate.

3. I am further to say that the Corporation do not consider that the credit of the Municipality is likely to be compromised by the grant of the loan.

It must be a matter of perfect indifference to the persons lending money to the Corporation from what source the interest on such money is paid so long as it is faithfully and punctually paid. If the Corporation can fully discharge all its just debts with taxation below the maxima rates, the fact that there remains available sources of revenue to draw upon, if necessary, so far from damaging the security of the lender, most materially improves it.

The Tansa Loan was raised on the security of the general revenue of the Corporation, and the margin of available income that could still, if necessary, be obtained from the consolidated rate is 4 per cent., i.e., the difference between 8 per cent. and 12 per cent.

In conclusion, the Corporation, regret that your letter should so appear in the newspapers before the Corporation had an opportunity of replying to it, and I am desired to request that in future the publication of correspondence concerning Municipal affairs may be delayed until such time as the Corporation have had an opportunity of considering it.

From the Chairman, Municipal Corporation, to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

SIR,—Doubts having been raised as to the rights of the Corporation under the existing Municipal Act with regard to correspondence in the Commissioner's office, I am desired by the Corporation to request that care may be taken that in the new Act all such doubts in this matter may be removed.

2. In conclusion, I am further desired to request that in future all correspondence on administrative affairs, which can be disposed of by the Corporation only, may be addressed to the chairman.—I have, &c.

Sir Frank Souter thought that it was a matter for congratulation that after prolonged labour the committee had at last been able to frame their reply to Government. It was to be regretted that the reply was not submitted very much earlier. There was no doubt that the committee, who were entrusted with the unpleasant task, had some difficulty in submitting a satisfactory reply, justifying the conduct of the Corporation in reducing the consolidated rate. He was nevertheless of opinion that with the combined intellect of the committee, the draft letter now before them could not have taken very many minutes to prepare. It was stated in the reply that the Corporation regretted that it was evident that a mistake had been made in not proportionately reducing the town duties on the reduction of the consolidated rate. He did not think it was a mistake on the part of the majority of the members who had voted for the reduction. He thought that in all probability they did not know exactly what they were doing ; that it did not occur to them that in making the reduction in the consolidated rate, they were committing a breach of faith. But he should not make the same excuse for the mover of the resolution, Dr. Blaney. There was no person in the Corporation who knew better than Dr. Blaney about the conduct of business. He knew perfectly well what he was doing, and therefore, he was astonished that Dr. Blaney, who had always set himself up as a protector of the poor "gureeb purvar"—(laugh)—should on that occasion have deliberately brought forward a motion, not for the good of the poor, but for the good of the estate owners and the well-to-do.

Captain Martin rose to a point of order, observing that in the speech made by Dr. Blaney, when he brought forward his motion in favour of reducing the consolidated rate, he had drawn attention to the fact that the town duties should also be reduced.

Sir Frank Souter : I think Dr. Blaney will be quite competent to take care of himself. (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney : I think you may well expect that. (Laughter.)

Sir F. Souter continuing said he was glad he had not taken any part in favour of the reduction in the consolidated rate. He believed that the reduction was made on the assumption that the Municipal finances were flourishing, and that they had a large surplus cash balance to draw upon. With respect to that point, he would call attention to what Mr. Ollivant had written in consequence of the explanation called for in the letter of Government of the 11th January. Mr. Ollivant had written to say that in his way of thinking there was under their present financial system no surplus in the proper sense of the term that many works were urgently required for the sanitary improvement of the city especially in view of its rapid development that he had referred especially to some of the most pressing wants of the city in his last administration report, and that when the budget was last discussed at the Town Council, the question was not, what should be done with the excess of funds but which of the many pressing requirements of the city demand precedence, and which perforce must be left in abeyance. He said that he had read from that letter of Mr. Ollivant to show that there was really no surplus, and that it was very necessary that their funds should not be crippled. Most of the members of the Corporation were well aware that no person had insisted so much as Dr. Blaney upon the necessity of providing Municipal markets and fresh cattle stables, and on the necessity of widening the roads on those parts of the city which were most densely populated. And yet Dr. Blaney was the first to come forward and recommend the crippling of the Municipal funds. Why Dr. Blaney should have made such a proposal when he knew how urgently money was required in all directions, and why he should have deserted on that occasion his friends, the poor, and turned his coat inside out, appearing in the *role* of a friend of the rich, he (Sir F. Souter) could not tell. He concluded by moving that the report be approved and adopted, and that the chairman of the meeting be requested to address Government, in terms, drafted in the letters appended to the report.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy seconded the proposition, observing that it was a matter of congratulation that the Corporation had seen fit to acknowledge its mistake.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that the paragraph in the committee's report, "that the Corporation regret that they feel bound to admit that it is evident a mistake has been made in not proportionately reducing the town duties on the reduction of the consolidated rate." Those words conveyed to his mind the idea that at the time when the consolidated rate was reduced, if anybody had proposed a reduction in the town duties, that proposition too would have been carried by the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) The mistake was not that the Corporation had refrained from reducing the town duties at the time when they reduced the consolidated rate, but the mistake was that they should have at all reduced the consolidated rate.

The Chairman : Do you wish to move any amendment on the wording of the report ?

Dr. Cowasjee : No, I do not want to move any amendment. I wish to speak as to the absurdity of the report. (Laughter.) He then went on to say that there were many urgent works which as the Municipal Commissioner had pointed out would have absorbed the whole surplus cash balance. Dr. Blaney might have opposed the increase in the consolidated rate at the time when it was made, but on that occasion he expressed himself in favour of the increase, and within a year from that time, he became a convert in favour of the reduction. He entirely agreed with the statement in the report, that the Corporation did not consider that the credit of the Municipality was likely to be compromised by the action they had taken. He knew that the credit of the Municipality was so great that even without the sanction of Government they advance money to the Corporation. It was therefore quite clear that the credit of the Corporation was as good and sound as ever it was before. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia contended that Dr. Blaney was quite right in proposing the reduction when he saw a surplus of more than five lakhs in the budget.

Colonel Portman said that on the occasion of the first meeting, after that unfortunate vote had been passed by the Corporation, he met Dr. Blaney, and spoke to him rather strongly on the subject—more strongly he was afraid than he ought to have done. (Hear, hear.) He had told Dr. Blaney that if Mr. Ollivant had been present he would not have brought forward that proposition, (question.) He thought he was wrong in making that remark. He thought Dr. Blaney would have brought forward his proposition, even if Mr. Ollivant had been present, but he was perfectly certain that it would not have been carried. He was unfortunately very unwell on the day of that meeting, and was therefore unable to the present, but he took the earliest opportunity he could to see if any thing could be done by which the mistake into which the Corporation had been betrayed by Dr. Blaney could be rectified. He must say that he condemned the way in which Dr. Blaney had carried that vote. He had sent round a circular to his friends asking them to come and vote for his proposition. If any of those who were opposed to his proposal had become a "whip" as is done in the House of Commons he would not have been able to carry the vote. He thought the reduction ought not to have been made. They had made a certain promise to Government, on the strength of that promise Government had allowed them to raise the taxes in a particular way ; but on the first opportunity the Corporation broke that promise, and that was entirely owing to the action of Dr. Blaney. (Hear, hear and laughter.)

Dr. Blaney said that never since the existence of the Corporation had any individual member of the Corporation been brought forward to be chastised publicly—(laughter)—to be held as an object of scorn and derision to the whole community, as a person wanting in faith, wanting in honour, wanting in honesty, wanting in public spirit, wanting, in fact, in all that makes a man.

Colonel Portman : No, no, nobody said that. (Hear hear.)

Dr. Blaney : These were the sentiments with which his character had been assailed that day. (Colonel Portman no, no) but he had lived long enough, and would outlive even the tremendous castigation of so great and high official the Commissioner of Police Bombay. (Laughter.) As for Sir Frank Souter's arguments, he had most successfully raised a man of straw, and the way in which he had tumbled it in the mud and cut off its head was beyond all praise. (Laughter.) He was sorry to say that Sir Frank had very little knowledge of the finance involved in this question, and Dr. Cowasjee had still less. (Laughter.) (Dr. Cowasjee ; Question.) It was stated by his assailants that he had crippled the finances of the Municipality, now he would ask each one of his detractors individually to say what single work, which would have been executed in Bombay, had been delayed in consequence of this reduction. If such a thing had occurred he was certainly sufficiently master of municipal finances to know how to have obviated that difficulty. If any work had not been executed, because of the reduction in the consolidated rate, then he was guilty of the charges which had been made against him. The budget showed a large surplus, and now Dr. Cowasjee, one of the members of the Town Council, stood up and said there was no surplus cash balance at all. They had better listen to Dr. Cowasjee, and they would very soon be right in the matters of finance ! (Laughter.)

Dr. Cowasjee : He prides himself to be a great finance minister. (Renewed laughter.)

Dr. Blaney : Is Dr. Cowasjee in possession of the chair, Sir.

Chairman ; No. Dr, Blaney.

Dr. Blaney continuing asked the Corporation to say whether those who had voted for his proposition were actuated by bad faith, or whether he, the mover of that proposition, had trampled under the interests of the poor. He challenged them to show in what single instance one pie or municipal money which would have been extended to the benefit of the Municipality had not been so expended in consequence of his action. He would ask who among the poor in Bombay had suffered by it. On the question of the credit of the Municipality he thought that the answer of the committee was most complete, but as to the so-called mistake he would mention what Captain Martin had wished to say in that he had proposed the reduction of the consolidated rate in food faith, and if anyone could convict him of having on any single occasion, during his connection with the Corporation, done anything in a hole and corner way to please any party, or individual, or interest, he might come forward and say so. He had always acted with the most thorough and righteous independence, according to the light that was in him. He would now explain the financial position as it had struck him. Dr. Cowasjee, with his magnificent system of Town Council finances, said, if there had been no surplus cash balance they could not have proceeded with the Tansa Scheme. Now everyone ought to know, and more especially this member of the Town Council, that the Tansa scheme had already been financed for. He saw that there was a surplus cash balance shown in the budget, and he treated it as such ; and if indeed it was, no surplus, in reality, as had been represented, he surely was not responsible for it. The principle in regard to the finances of the Municipality which he had fought for, and which he would fight as long as he was a member at that board, was that they should determine what works should be provided for out of current expenditure, and what works should be prosecuted by loans. The present system was rotten to the core. It was a happy sip that Corporation seeing the necessity of going upon better financial principles had appointed a committee to pronounce, once for all, what work should be charged to the current revenue, and what should be provided for out of loans. The principles had to be determined with care. The question was not one of bad faith, or of hanging Dr. Blaney, or taking off his head. (Laughter.) It should not be treated in such a childish and such an abominable way. He was sorry that the personalities incidental to Irish Legislation were getting into the Corporation. Surely the Corporation ought to be above it. There was no such thing as bad faith. They would do well to consider carefully and calmly the great principles of finance which they ought to go upon. He deprecated very much that they should depart from the fine old rule, and no longer treat one and another with a certain amount of respect, holding that everyone of them was acting there with some sincerity according to his light. (Hear, hear.) After the principles of finance had been determined by the committee there would be very little of the surplus cash balance, either for the Town Council, the Municipal Commissioner, or the Corporation, to play skittles with. Whenever they had a surplus, it was their bounden duty to the ratepayers to reduce taxation. If he were to follow the example set by Sir Frank Souter, and indulge in personal charges, he knew how to manage a rival, he was an old hand at it. (Laughter.) But he would not follow Sir Frank Souter's example. He was there as a servant of the public rather to put down strife and bad language and try honestly to do his duty as member of the Corporation. (Applause.) He concluded by thanking Colonel Portman for the opportunity he had taken to express his regret at an observation he had made at that board, stating that he would not have put the resolution had Mr. Ollivant been present, and that was charging him with cowardice, —(laughter)—but he was glad, Colonel Portman had seen his mistake.

Sir Frank Souter referring to the charge of having assailed Dr. Blaney's character said, that he had always entertained the highest respect for Dr. Blaney. (Hear, hear.) He believed there was scarcely any person in Bombay who had the interest of the poor more at heart than Dr. Blaney. (Hear, hear.) (At this stage Dr. Blaney left the room.) What had astonished him was that knowing Dr. Blaney so well as he did for a number of years that he, of all others, should have come forward to do a good turn to the well-to-do and leave the poor, when he (Sir Frank) should have thought that he was naturally the person who, of all others, would have acted in the opposite direction.

The chairman said that Dr. Blaney had explained that he was quite willing to support reduction in the town duties.

Sir Frank Souter proceeding said that it was competent for Dr. Blaney to have proposed a reduction of the town duties in place of the consol

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

THE weekly return of the Bank of England shows that the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has improved from 46 to 47 per cent. but this has had no effect on London market rates of discount, while the funds are again weaker, 3 per cent. Consols being ⅛ lower at 101⅛, the 3½ per cent., Indian Loan ⅛, down at 102¼ and Rupee Paper ⅛ lower.

From Mincing Lane Linseed is reported firm at unchanged prices, and Poppy Seed is also unaltered. Rapeseed is called flat, and quotations for Calcutta qualities are reduced 2s. 6d. per quarter. Wheat remains unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm at unchanged prices on the spot, the day's business being estimated at 14,000 bales, including 2,000 Surats. Arrivals, however, were quiet, and according to Reuter's quotations 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. lower. From New York spot Cotton is quoted ⅛ cent, August 18 and October deliveries 14 points lower.

In our local market the tenor of the Home advices and the state of the weather have both been against business. The only purchases reported and mainly for the Mills are. 600 bales Ginned-Dharwar, at Rs. 199 to Rs. 202; 200 bales Dhollera, at Rs. 184 to Rs. 186; and 200 bales Dhulia, at Rs. 165 per candy. Nominally prices are unchanged, but the tendency is weaker.

WHEAT is perhaps a shade easier to buy, dealers being wishful to place any unsold lots they have on the way rather than take the risk of putting them into the godown. There has also been some enquiry for Hard Wheat, with 2 per cent. refraction, but we do not hear of any transactions of importance having resulted.

SEEDS are unchanged. The heavy drop in Rapeseed has not had much effect on prices here, supplies being so limited.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	7,002 bales.
Wheat	107,552 cwts.
Linseed	11,340 „
Rapeseed	9,499 „
Gingelly	2,598 „

FREIGHTS continue firm and unchanged for early loading owing to the very moderate supply of tonnage available. July loading, however, finds willing sellers at £1-2-6 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The shipments advised by Reuter from London of £90,000 in Silver and £20,000 in Gold have had no visible influence on the market to-day, which has been very steady, although with a most limited extent of business passing. In Ready Bills there is no alteration in rates, unless perhaps that Francs are negotiable on somewhat easier terms, but Bank Paper forward is if anything a trifle firmer. We quote for the mail :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 25-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅞d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 15-16d.	„
Francs 3 months' sight...	1·78½	„

Forward delivery demand Bank Bills we call :—

July	1s. 4 23-32d.	to ¾d. per rupee.
August	11-16d.	to 23-32d. „
Sept. and Oct.....	21-32d.	to 11-16d. „
Nov. and Dec.....	⅝d.	to 21-32d. „

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—Fours for cash are unchanged at Rs. 97⅜, but there are sellers for Future delivery at Rs. 97½. Fours-and-a-half we quote still at Rs. 102.

SHARES are exceedingly quiet in tone, and scarcely altered in value. Mills are steady except Morarjee Goculdass, which are Rs. 20 lower, and Soonderdass, which have declined Rs. 15 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	771½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	861
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. sh. Shang. ng Corporation	61,000	100	all	17½ do.	452
National Bank of India	37,320	$125	250	5 pct.	111

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
rince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	950	8,00	1,000	Rs. 190	1,675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. ompany	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	68
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	350
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	310
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	935
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	800
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	665
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 2·	585
Coorla Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
City of BombayShares	695	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	780
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 20	660
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Gordon Mills	5,000	500	500	..	157
Hindustan Mills	1,092	1,000	1,000	832	750
Hinganghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.c.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	1,000	1,000	500	Rs. 25	530
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	480
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	968	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,320
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 2	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	50	14-5-7	460
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 5	1055
handelah	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	931
Khatao Maskuinee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	135
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,660
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	525
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,185
Masagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	Rs. 8	1755
Morarjee Gooculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,360
Mahaboobkhai Mills, Gulburga	12,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,00	..	425
Nalgunda Cotton Clean					
Ning Co. Ld.	000	1,000	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	745
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	515
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6¼	130
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	000	500	500	...	72
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	785
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,50	1,000	000	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,12 xd
Soondercas	650	1,000	1,000		610
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	275 xd.
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	25	...	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	000	1,000	Rs. 0	620
Lukmidas Khimji & W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	785

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	330
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Gawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	125
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,800	1,800	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,300
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,750
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	605
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 25	400
Khangwtun Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	12	...	97½
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	430
ew Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	110
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	355
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
S and Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	405
S and S Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,0 0	1,00	Rs. 12	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	5 0	50	2	530
Volkart Press Co.	400	1,0.0	1,00	Rs. 20	612

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.	170 / 130
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c.	153
Bapty Co., Ld.	71	100	105	nil	85
Barton & Co., Ld.	00	0	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue	500		3	10-2-3p.c.	12
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		800	100	2-3p.	100ml.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	200	200	11 p.c	475
Bombay New Mills	0	1,000	1,000	15 p.c.	230
Boubay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,2	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Bombay & Durwan Trading Corporation.	1,00	2,50	1,60	7 p.c.	2675
Do. (3rd issue)	2,00	67	975	Rs. 5	650
Bombay Municipal Bonds					10 ½
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	..	16 ½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,00	100	100	Rs. 10	70
Soyer & Co. Ld.	000	1 0	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,00	100	10	Rs. 15	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Interagro Co., Ld.	50	250	250		250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	200	175	Rs. 26	341
Marsha & Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	16 p.c.	102
Napier Hotel Co.	30	100	100	13 p.c.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,50	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	Rs. 5	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	20	2	5 p. s	13
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,00	100	100	Rs. 1	45
Port Canning Co.	8,00	00	1,00	Rs. 1	101
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	p.c	80
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	10	..	7½
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,20	25	2	...	1,225
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	00	50	12s 15	185
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,60	100	10		
Western India Flour Mills	9,0	125	100	nil.	60
W. H. Brady & Co	1,00	00	200	11 p.c.	175

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Commilla, Captain T. P. Vailer, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and two first class, and forty-five deck passengers on board.

THE steamer Dunbar, 1,171 tons, Captain R. Wigzel cleared yesterday for Marseilles. She carries a general cargo and nine deck passengers for Aden, and one for Port Said.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Giava, Captain Voenengo, arrived here yesterday :—From Genoa—Mr. R Dittiman, Mr. Robiolo, Mr. and Mrs H S King, Mr. Grindlay, Captain Dagnino, Mr. Cagli and 13 friends and 3 deck passengers. From Aden—2 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

10TH JUNE, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kirby Hall	1759	Pearse	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Surat	1676	F. C. Parpit	B	P. & O. Co.
„ Zambesi	1540	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Malwa	1759	Atkinson	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Ardbeg	1467	Greenfield	E	Hodges & Co.
„ Akbar	1414	R. Collins	E F	Hajee Cassum Jusub.
„ Govino	1451	Bratherton	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lepanto	1871	J. M. Irvin	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Bisagno	1498	A. Pizzerello	H J	F. Bozzoni.
„ Maude	1127	J. C. Claxton	K	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ C. of Venice	2200	H. Y. Moffat	L	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Wave	...	F.M. McCulloch	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kt. of St. Patrick	1498	R. H. Jones	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Dunbar	1172	T. Wizzel	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ M. Tower	1863	S. Tiddy	Q	Beyts Craig & Co.
„ Cleveland	1411	J. Jacob	Ibis	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bellana	1170	Blacklock	..	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Cuba	..	Hesease	..	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Preston	..	Browa	..	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Panama	..	Humphries	..	Beyts Craig & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
10	Giava (s)	.....	Genoa, May 10.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
10	Gordonia (s)	Cook	Antwerp.
	Architect (s)	Chandler	Liverpool.
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Karachi.

The steamer Dunbar, Captain Wigzel, cleared last evening for Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—Steamer Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ St. Regulus, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
6 Shahjehan s ..... Ekturch .... Bombay, May 20.
DEPARTURES.
June 6.—Steamer s Carigton and Barnkelow.

MADRAS.

May. ARRIVALS.
4 Thames ..... London.
5 C. Drummond s ..... Liverpool.
7 D. of Sutherland s .. Calcutta.
June. DEPARTURES.
6 Thames s ..... Calcutta.
D. of Buccleuch s .. Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Ablool Rahman Street, (Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and non) other.
AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes. May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE LONDON MUSICAL DEPOT.
MUSIC. In both Sheet and Book form : the most complete stock in India.
BANJOS. Importers of DOBSON'S and other American Banjos.
BAND INSTRUMENTS. By F. BESSON & Co., Sole Importers in Bengal and N. W. P.
PIANOFORTES. By J. BRINSMEAD and Sons, J. & J. HOPKINSON, PLEYEL, WOLFF & Co., &c., &c.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Of every description for Military Band, Orchestra, or Nigger Troupe.
T. E. BEVAN & Co.,
13-1, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address : MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

KERR—June 3, at Sea, on board the S.S. Belgravia, of apoplexy, Hugh A. McA. Kerr, late of Bombay, aged 32 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURKE—June 4, at Dundridge, Murree, the wife of Captain J Hawley Burke, 2-11th "Prince of Wales' Own" West Yorkshire Regiment, of a son.
FISCHER—June 5, at Calcutta, the wife of F H Fischer, of a son.
SLATTER—June 6, at Allahabad, the wife of W A Slatter, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAREW—June 3, at Ghatia Tea Estate, Dooars, of cholera Benjamin Hallowell Carew, son of Major Robert Hallowell Carew, aged 32 years.
DUSTOOR—June 9, at Calcutta, Mr Cawasjee Bazonjee Dastoor, eldest brother of Dastoor of Sett Framjee Cawasjee Banajee's Atash Behram. His third day's ceremony of *Oothumna* will take place this evening, at Sett Framjee Cawasjee Banajee's Atash Behram, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1887.

THE Committee appointed to formulate plans for the extension of Bombay, has received a great number of communications in response to the invitation to furnish suggestions, based on the questions drawn up by the Committee. Some of the papers sent in deal with the subject in a comprehensive spirit, and many suggestions of considerable value have been submitted to the consideration of the Committee. A meeting of that body was held a few days since and the answers sent in were considered. It was a subject of remark that so far the initiative is left to Europeans, and that the natives who have been applied to, and who have promised to place their views before the Committee, have not shown the same alacrity in committing their views to writing. It is not easy to understand why the native citizens of Bombay should be slow in forming an opinion on a question which has a more abiding interest for them, than for any other section of the community. The house property of Bombay is in their hands, and they have more concern than any other residents in improvements which may enhance its value. The native town gives shelter to the bulk of the inhabitants, and to enable that important portion of the city to obtain more space whereon to live under improved conditions of health and convenience, is a matter specially affecting the natives, and might be expected to arouse the attention of the active-minded amongst them. As yet however, they make no sign. We may hope that before the Committee draws up the report that will be submitted to Government, native opinion as to the nature and extent of the improvements to be aimed at, will be forthcoming. The explanation of the apparent apathy with which the native members of Municipality and others regard a subject they might be reasonably expected to take an intelligent interest in is that they are unaccustomedto the considerations involved in making provision for the expansion of a great city. The growth of cities in the West has familiarised Europeans with the idea of growth and expansion, and the remodelling of Paris effected under the eyes of all travelled Europeans of this generation has made the matter seem easy. In India, unfortunately, the recent history of great cities has been for the most part one of decay and not of expansion. Bombay, and Calcutta are the solitary examples of a healthier state of things.

The suggestions sent in to the Committee are marked by variety, and some of them are certainly not deficient in boldness, the projectors having the courage of their opinions. Unfortunately, a good deal of the ground on which Bombay stands can no longer profit by some of the suggestions made, for it is not possible to pull down and rebuild Bombay on the scale which Baron Haussman found necessary when he set before himself the task of reconstructing the French capital. A good many of the mistakes which have been made must be regarded by practical people as irremediable. The Secretariat, the High Court, and the Central Press building must remain impossible barriers to the health-giving seabreezes ; instead of being built, as they might so easily have been, en echelon of the wind. And so of much else. There is no reason however why some intolerable nuisances should not disappear, as for instance the Government Mews on the Esplanade, which occupies ground that is necessary for streets, with residential houses that should be constructed for the convenience of people having business in the Fort. The opening up of the business centre of Bombay, known as the Fort, is an essential part of the scheme. The shops available for tradesmen are few in number, and for the most part small and inconvenient, while the rents charged are a very heavy percentage on the business transacted, leading to an enhancement of the price of goods, which is injurious to trade. The prolongation of Hummum Street and the widening of some of the fetid lanes opening on to Rampart Row, will give the shop frontage required, and allow sea breezes to sweeten the interior of the Fort, now so noxious in its odours. It is to be hoped that the Cantonments at present occupying a large area west of the Esplanade will be removed, and that a residential quarter will be erected thereon and on the present Ride now disused, and on the Marine Lines. The two buildings which have been just erected in the midst of the Marine Lines are examples of what to avoid in utilising the ground we have indicated. There is too much cut stone, which is costly and hot, and too little verandah. The outlay on those two buildings is excessive in proportion to the scanty amount of accommodation available. The Government has been made aware of the fact that the plans on which they were constructed left something to be desired, by the difficulty of finding tenants to occupy them at a time when there is such a dearth of house accommodation for Europeans in Bombay

We have already alluded to the desirability of completing the work of reclaiming the foreshores of Bombay, the accomplishment of which on the harbour side has proved so profitable, Breach Candy, the Nepean Sea Road and the Kennedy Seaface are fronted by foreshores which could be reclaimed at a rate which would make the undertaking as profitable as the recovery from the sea of the valuable building sites known as Mody Bay. The opening up of the Native Town forms, it is understood, an important part of a memorandum placed before the Committee by an eminent Civilian who has given a good deal of thought to subject. The Mombadavi Tank, which is now surrounded by rows of small shops of the most miserable kind, would make a fine centre of an open space, and form one of the most imposing sights in the city, if the shops and huts were cleared away. The opportunity of making at least the half of this great improvement at an infinitesimal cost was presented some three or four years ago when the new street leading to the Bhendy Bazaar was decided upon. The plan submitted to the Town Council provided for the cutting of the street southward in a line which would have thrown open one side of the splendid tank and brought it into view. A mere afterthought on the part of some one, who objected that the bathers in the tank would be seen by passers-by, caused the Council to change the line of the street so as leave the tank secluded ; the fact being that the bathers are now, and have been at all times, overlooked by all the people in the shops around, and by any one who cares to go inside the shop line and walk around the Tank ; the bathers taking no more thought of them than do the bathers in the Ganges at Benares or those in the Godavery in Nassick. There is no reason whatever why the great tank with its temples, which gives its name to Bombay, should not be made as prominent an ornament of this city, as Westminster Abbey is of London. Opened up and surrounded with a public garden, every Hindu could show it with pride to foreigners and visitors as the most striking and characteristic feature of indigenous Bombay. From that open space as a point of departure it would be well worth while to construct a grand highway through the native town which would become the greatest bazaar in the whole East. The native citizens should take pride in conferring on the native town a due share of that architectural splendour which characterises the more Europern portion of the city. When the future of Bombay is being discussed they should make their voices heard, and give their counsel and assistance.

THE proposal to change the venue for the trial of Irish offenders in England has been abandoned at the instance of the Liberal Unionists. Doubtless, the sarcasms of Lord Rosebery as to the prospect before the Government of bringing crowds of handcuffed Irishmen to England to be condemned for offences of which no jury in Ireland would find them guilty, helped the Unionist Liberals to understand the danger of the course which Mr. Balfour and Mr. Smith proposed to take. The fourth clause of the Crimes Bill provided that in cases of murder or attempted murder, of arson, or of any violent assault, or of "injuring a dwelling house"—by breaking a pane of glass, for instance ;—or by "otherwise assaulting or injuring a dwelling house," the Attorney-General could give a certificate which would enable the High Court to transfer the prisoners for trial at any English Assizes, or at the Central Criminal Court in London. The difficulty of working this scheme—transporting prosecutors, police, and witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence to England and back again, was the least to be encountered, and even Conservative members of Parliament protested against such an aggravation of the coercive character of the Bill. Lord Randolph Churchill, indeed, recommended the Government not to abandon an inch of ground, and counselled them to insist upon the whole Bill as it stood. The Unionist Liberals, however, decided not to support the Bill, and the Government has decided to fall back upon the expedient of dispensing with juries altogether, and having prisoners brought before a Commission of Irish judges. Now it was set forth in the second section of the fourth clause of the Bill, that the reason for removing the venue to England is the regard of the Legislature "for the safety of jurors, their lives, property or business," which would (presumably) be endangered if they were to give verdicts for the Crown in Ireland. What has really broken down in Ireland was the system of packing juries ; but it was of course incumbent to say that the jurors would be in personal danger if they gave verdicts for the Crown. Will the judges be in less danger when they take upon themselves the functions of jurors ? The Government assume that it is possible to register a verdict in Ireland if they only get judges to do it. But the judges are not willing to step into the empty jury boxes, and take their chance of what may happen. When the proposal was made to them by the late Government, one or two tendered their resignations, and the rest were never pressed to try cases without juries. They signified their disapproval of the proposal when it was renewed recently by the framers of the new Bill. The change of venue was on that very account suggested in the draft of the Bill. Now the change of venue is abandoned, and the Irish Judges are asked to find prisoners guilty of "assaulting a house" or a man, or of any graver offence, and to take their chance of "their lives, property or business," as the draft of the clauses graphically describes it. They will probably do again what they did successfully before—decline to do the work of jurors when they are only paid for being judges. Mr. Smith intimates that the remaining clauses of the Bill shall be passed without any debate. Of the eighteen clauses three have been passed, and the amendment of the fourth may dispose of that also ; but fourteen clauses remain—some of great importance, as they are designed to put an end to all political organisation in the country for ever—the Bill being permanent in its scope. Sir George Trevelyan has pointed out that while all popular organisations, political or other, will be stamped out under these provisions, the Orange Association, which is armed, and the most turbulent of all, is protected by the proviso that the veto of the House of Lords may exempt any association scheduled by the Lord Lieutenant from being suppressed. Nevertheless the fourteen remaining clauses are to be passed at once and without debate. The least said the soonest mended ! The Ministry is evidently of Count Cavour's opinion, that any one can govern with the state of siege ; though not with the same statesman's dictum that you can do anything with bayonets except sit upon them.

IT is to be hoped that no one will be indiscreet enough to mention within the hearing of the Bombay Undergraduates' Association—that very active and inquiring educational body—the fact that the University of Dublin is celebrating her Majesty's Jubilee by letting off all the Dublin undergraduates from the examinations of the current term. All who have attended the Dublin classes during this auspicious term are to be held as "passed," and no questions asked by too curious examiners. A plucked student would be, it is felt, an inharmonious element in the general rejoicing, and examinations in any shape or form are incompatible with that peace of mind which ought to characterize her Majesty's undergraduate subjects on the occasion of a Jubilee. It would appear that the University of Dublin is not altogether unaccustomed to these laudable exhibitions of sympathy with the trials of the undergraduate mind in seasons of rejoicing. "A Tutor" writes to a home paper to say that a short time ago he was engaged in Dublin in his profession of coaching undergraduates, when one day he found one of his pupils—a very backward one—in a state of great elation, and on inquiring the cause was informed that the authorities of Trinity College Dublin had just issued a notice passing all the candidates at an examination which was shortly to come off, as a compliment to the Prince and Princess of Wales, who happened to be on a visit to Ireland. The backward pupil is now helped over another stile without examination on account of the Jubilee. The Tutor suggests that perhaps next year the University authorities might give all the undergraduates the B.A. degree right off, as it will be the year 1888 !—an event absolutely unprecedented in the history of the University, and also, he might have added, very unlikely ever to occur again. Whether this sort of thing is likely to advance the interests of sound scholarship is a point on which surely the University of Dublin is likely to be able to judge as well as any of her critics. At any rate the circumstance is worth mentioning, as it will probably awaken pleasing recollections in the breasts of some out of the many sons of an ancient seat of learning who are doing good service to the State in India and conferring lustre on their all too indulgent "Alma Mater."

THE latest attempt in the direction of anti-torpedo vessels is the new American gunboat which is intended to perform the duties of a torpedo boat, but carries instead of torpedo tubes and apparatus, three of the new dynamite guns invented by Lieutenant Talinski of the United States Navy. These guns are pneumatic, being simply magnified air-guns, but their specialty lies in the fact that they fire shells filled with dynamite, which, striking against the side of a man-of-war, do more damage than a torpedo. These guns took some time to design, owing to the fact that they were required to give a much more gentle blow to the shell on discharge than was possible with a powder charge, as any severe shock would cause the shell to burst in the gun, and destroy the surrounding gunners. When thoroughly perfected it is quite possible that this gun will completely supersede torpedoes, as it can fire its shell for long distances at a high speed, and they are not deflected out of their course by the action of the water. These dynamite shells must not be confused with the melsuite shell lately adopted into the French Army by General Boulanger, one of which recently exploded in store with disastrous effect, as the dynamite shells, if not struck, are quite safe.

A CALCUTTA paper publishes the following letter, signed by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, which has been sent to a titled native gentleman in Calcutta :—"At the desire of the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor directs me to ask what will be your subscription to the Imperial Institute ? An early reply is solicited." Similar letters, it is stated, have been addressed to several other native gentlemen in Calcutta, whose only misfortune seems to be that they have been favoured by the Government with titular distinctions. We have native gentlemen on this side who have similar claims to the attention, but we have not heard of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay having sent out any such letters. There is reason to hope therefore that the Calcutta writer has been misinformed. But if the Provincial Government in Bengal or elsewhere should in this way, or even in a much milder way, constitute itself a committee for the promotion of an enterprise in India about which no one cares, there ought to be no difficulty in finding an answer to its solicitations, and an answer not necessarily in currency notes. To a letter like that quoted the appropriate response would be "add an Imperial Institute schedule to the Income tax, and when you send the collector with a demand note I will pay it." As official subscription, whatever it may be called, is in reality a tax, and Secretaries to Government are usurping the functions of the Income Tax office when they ask people to assess themselves to a collection of any kind, even to one for the Imperial Institute.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 20.

FOR many years we have been so accustomed to homœopathic doses of Royalty, that a return to the generous draughts of the British pharmacopœia is to some constitutions absolutely dangerous. In manners and customs, as in medicine, change ought to be wrought gradually if you do not wish to derange utterly the whole social system. In this it was wisely done that the alteration in Royal treatment was tried first in the East End. *Fiat experimentum in corpore vili.* The East Ender's constitution is hardy. As regards social distinctions his mind is not likely to be upset by any little mark of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The following is the result of the Ascot Gold Cup :—

Bird of Freedom 1
Carrasco..... 2
The Baron 3

THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The Right Hon'ble W. H. Smith will to-night move that the Committee stage of the Crimes Bill be finished by the 17th instant, and that the remaining clauses and amendments be put without any debate.

In consequence of the objections raised by the Unionists, Mr. Arthur Balfour moved, and the House agreed to, the erasure from the Crimes Bill of the provision for trying Irishmen in London, and gave notice that he would introduce instead a clause providing for trial by a Commission of Judges.

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

The case in which Mr. Tobin, Solicitor, Bombay, charged Mr. Baggallay, acting Chief Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, with libel, came up again for hearing to-day, at Poona.

Mr. Roughton appeared for Mr. Tobin ; and Mr. Burder for Mr. Baggallay.

Mr. Roughton, in opening the case, briefly related the history of the horse transaction out of which it had arisen. Mr. Tobin, he said, bought a horse which carried off the first prize at the Poona Show, and then offered it for sale. Mr. Baggallay wanting a quiet horse for his wife's use made enquiries, which led to its purchase. Finding the horse older than he wished, Mr. Baggallay complained to Mr. Tobin, and as the result of the correspondence that ensued, Mr. Tobin reduced the price by a hundred rupees. In April last Mr. Baggallay dined at the Dublin Fusiliers' Mess, and there told the story of the purchase, suppressing, it was alleged, the fact that Mr. Tobin had reduced the price, and further stating that Mr. Tobin had let him in. These words, or words to that effect, were sworn to by the officers of the regiment, two of whom admitted that until they heard Mr. Tobin's explanation, the report had created a bad impression on them.

Cross-examination revealed the manner in which the report reached Mr. Tobin. Lieut. Mainwaring meeting him at a Batchelors' dinner party, jocularly hailed him, "Hullo! who have you been robbing now?" Then followed the story. Captain Hanwell deposed that Mr. Baggallay had told him that Mr. Tobin had stuck him with a horse, which gave a somewhat bad impression of Mr. Tobin until he was shown the correspondence. He told Mr. Baggallay he was a "fool for letting himself be stuck." When he read the correspondence he heard for the first time that Mr. Tobin had offered to refer the matter to a third party.

Lieut. Pearce testified to hearing Mr. Baggallay say, "It's bad enough to lose one's money without being bothered with lawyers' letters besides."

Mr. Burder now appealed to the Magistrate to dismiss the case, urging that no evidence of defamation had been given.

The Magistrate said he would decide upon this point to-morrow.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT. WAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

The General Court-Martial on Lieutenant Henry Edward Cotton Way, re-assembled this morning.

The Court being declared open, the prisoner was brought before it. The Judge Advocate-General proceeded to read the Court's summing up of the case.

The following is the substance of the charge against the prisoner :—That, at Surat, on the 1st and *30th April 1886, the prisoner drew pay bills for* the months of February, March and April, and assigned them to Judah Reuben in lieu of pay due as staff writer. Subsequently, at Bombay, on the 14th May 1886, he drew the same amount direct from the Presidency Paymaster, so that when the original bills were presented payment was dishonoured. The prisoner was therefore charged with behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having fraudulently misapplied this amount to his own use, well knowing that the money so obtained was assigned and due to Judah Reuben. Considering the evidence produced in this case, the most convenient way would be to take the various issues separately.

First Issue—Whether the prisoner, before leaving Surat, drew pay bills for February, March and April 1886? These pay bills purport to have been drawn by prisoner and bear his signature. Although there may have been some irregularity in the method observed, still it must be accepted that the prisoner did draw these bills, nor is there anything contrary alleged in the defence.

Second Issue—Did prisoner assign these bills to Judah Reuben? Reuben swears these were handed to him in lieu of pay ; that he duly endorsed them himself, making them payable to his brother in Bombay. No attempt is made on the part of the prisoner to prove that Ezra Reuben was not Judah's brother. If Ezra is his brother, why were the bills payable to him? Because, Judah Reuben was in the habit of transmitting the money for his brother Ezra's education in Bombay, where the bills were payable. It must be taken for granted that the bills when presented must bear a signature by way of being properly completed, and not blank. On this principle all public official acts are presumed to be rightly or properly done until the contrary is proved. Nothing of the sort has been proved in this instance. Indeed, had such been the case, Lieut. Way laid himself open to another charge under section 6 of the Indian Army Act of 1881. It must also here be observed that Judah Reuben justifies having drawn out the pay bill for the entire month of April on the ground that he was led to believe that Lieutenant Way was returning to Surat, and naturally thought he was entitled to the whole Staff allowance for that month.

Third Issue—Did the prisoner again draw the amount of these bills, namely, the Staff allowance for February, March and April? To support this, the second witness proves that the abstracts sent from the Presidency Pay office to Messrs. Watson and Co. on the 17th May were returned duly signed on the 17th May ; also that the amount of Rs. 95-13-4 was paid to Messrs. Watson and Co. on the 21st May 1886. The third witness also swears he witnessed the signature by Lieutenant Way on board the Gwalior on 14th May. The money was drawn on the 22nd May, credited to Lieutenant Way, and forwarded to England on the 31st May.

Fourth Issue In the event of the finding in the former three issues be true, the Court will have to consider whether Lieut. Way's conduct constituted scandalous behaviour, and as such rendered him unfit to remain any longer in so honourable a service. The case for the prosecution aims at showing that the acts above-mentioned were knowingly and fraudulently done, but the prisoner denies this altogether and urges the improbability of any officer wilfully doing acts where detection was certain and punishment ruinous, for which there was no possible motive. I must here remind the Court that in cases of scandalous behaviour, the intention must point upon which the whole case hinges, and must be absolute proof of such wrong intention, to constitute a crime. In the present case, the evidence favors the prisoner ; also the fact of his having left money behind in the hands of his bankers, showing no immediate need or use of money. It must also be remembered that the action which led to the drawing of the money on the second pay bills commenced with the Pay Office and not with the prisoner himself. Consequently, the Court will have seriously to consider whether at the time of drawing the second bills, the prisoner knew already that he had drawn bills of the same items. In considering whether the prisoner is guilty of scandalous behaviour, the Court must also remember that the third witness swore that the prisoner stated his illness as the reason for not preparing the bills oner, whereas the first witness dienies this. In conclusion, I would only point out to the Court the grave issue resting on their decision, at the same time reminding, them, that if they feel any reasonable doubt, they must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt, but at the same time the grounds must be reasonable and in accordance with the usage of ordinary business transactions. Now, I leave the matter in the hands of the Court, trusting that by their finding they will maintain the traditions of an ancient and honorable service.

The Court was then cleared for the purpose of considering the finding.

After an interval of a quarter of an hour, the Court re-opened, and the Judge Advocate General read the finding—Not Guilty.

The President explained that the prisoner, although acquitted on the first charge, must still remain under arrest until the second charge was investigated.

The second charge was about to be proceeded with, when the prosecutor rose and said that the principal witness was ill at Surat and unable to attend, so he must therefore ask for an adjournment.

The President declared the Court adjourned until a date when it will be ordered re-assemble.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 10.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

7th Bombay Infantry—Lieut. T. A. H. Crawford, Wing Officer, Officiating Adjutant, to be Wing Officer and Adjutant.

17th Bombay Infantry—Lieut. P. T. Bell, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, who has been appointed probationer in the Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 31st May 1887.

24th Bombay Infantry—Lieut. H. Clowes, Officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer,

16th Bombay Infantry—Lieut. H. R. Mead, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 9th June 1887.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 302 of the 3rd instant, the notified undermentioned officer has been seconded under the terms of Article 227, Pay Code, Part I.—Lieut. S. W. Lincoln, Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, on probation Wing Officer, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Surgeon M. B. Braganza, Indian Medical Service, having returned from sick leave in India, is posted to general duty, Presidency Circle.

Under instructions received from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Captain F. E. A. Hunter, Royal Artillery, is posted to No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Cinque Ports Division.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty with the permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified—Colonel A. M. Phillips, Staff Corps, First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 6th June 1887.

The undermentioned Sub-Hospital Assistant is promoted to fill an existing vacancy—Sadashew *Matadin, No. 135, with effect from the 17th May* 1887, vice First Grade Hospital Assistant Ramdeen Kyat, No. 35, deceased.

EARTHQUAKE AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA JUNE. 10.

A sharp shock of earthquake occurred at Quetta on the 9th instant at 11-45 a.m. (Madras time), lasting 20 seconds, the direction being 145 degrees East of North. A second slight shock occurred at 3-15 p. m. The first shock was *vibratory not* undulatory, but did no damage beyond a few cracked walls.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The following evidence was taken to-day before the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission :—

Colonel Haig, Deputy Surveyor General, said that a considerable number of Military officers were necessary in the Surveyor General's Department, as they were required in time of war and with political missions. Civilians were promoted from the Junior Division, and did very well as Assistant Superintendents. The natives employed were mostly of the lower classes, and did not possess the qualities requisite for the higher executive appointments.

Major Sandeman and Colonel Coddington both described the complicated and arduous character of survey work, and had found that though natives were employed who were mostly educated at Zillah schools, they did well in subordinate posts. They were not qualified for the higher executive appointments. Colonel Coddington said there was no College in this country capable of giving natives the training necessary. For executive officers the best assistants he had had were Europeans trained in England, who were better than Eurasians. In the lower grades all appointments were filled by Asiatics.

Mr. Pemberton, Assistant Surveyor, Junior Division, said he had found natives in the lower grades do good work.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Captain C. W. Ravenshaw is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Captain C. Herbert is posted as Assistant Commissioner in Merwara.

The services of A. F. Cox are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Major J. L. Hunt to be Remount Agent at the Presidency, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. Quinton, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

Surgeon-Major J. Wilson is granted leave for 182 days.

Good service pensions are granted to Sir Edward Sladen and Colonel F. A. Carnegy.

Captain A. Gwyn officiates as Assistant Director of Indian Marine, *vice* Captain Street, on furlough.

TRANSIT DUTIES IN BARODA.

The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that the Gaekwar of Baroda has abolished all transit duties in his State.

THE JHELUM BRIDGE.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council having formally authorised the opening on the 15th May of the bridge across the Jhelum, at Chak Nizam, on the Sind-Sagar State Railway, desires to record his entire satisfaction at the skilful and expeditious manner in which the work has been brought to completion in little more than two years. The bridge establishes continuous communication between the northern part of the province and the military stations of Dera Ismail and Dera Ghazi Khan and Multan. Its total length is 2,745 feet, comprising 19 spans of 150 feet girders. The height of rail level over low water level is 25 feet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Co., s. s. Khedive, with the outward English mails of the 3rd instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. yesterday.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, which left Bombay on the 24th May, arrived here to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rowa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, JUNE 9,

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.'s s. s. Poseidon, from Bombay, reached here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 10,

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera ..... 4 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been very firm, but small business.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 68½
4½ per cent. „ 71½
3 per cent. Consols for account 101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes..... 109
Bar Silver 43 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £23,700,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; public deposits, £5,100,000 ; increase, £400,000 ; other deposits, £25,900,000 ; decrease, £200,000 ; other securities, £18,700,000 ; decrease, no change ; notes and gold, £14,700,000 ; increase, £300,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 47 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes for Aden at noon on Saturday, the 11th.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, JUNE 9.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·5

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

6 a.m. ... ... 77·7
10 a.m. ... ... 77·7
2 p.m. ... ... 78·6
4 p.m. ... ... 76·9

THE Court-Martial which has been sitting in Poona for the trial of Lieutenant Way, of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, on a charge of behaving in a scandalous manner not becoming an officer, consisted of the following officers :—President : Colonel E. R. Loker, 2nd Durham L. I., Members : Lt. Col. J. A. Corballis, 2nd Royal Dub. Fus ; Lt. Col. G. A. Lee, 2nd Durham L. I. ; Major C. M. Browne 12th Regt. Bo. I.; Major W. W. James, 2nd Durham L. I. ; Major W. C. Riddell, 2nd Royal Dub. Fus. ; Major M. J. Hickley, 2nd Royal Dub. Fus. ; Major C. E. Parker-Jervis, 2nd Durham L. I.; Captain A. Keene, R. A., No. 1 Mountain Battery ; Captain F. E. Sinclair, R. A., No. 2 Mountain Battery, ; Lieut. J. M. Ransom, 12th Regt. Bo. I. Waiting Members : Capt. H. R. D. Thomas, 4th Bombay Cavalry, and Lieut. A. L. Tisdall, R. A, No. 1 M. B. Judge Advocate-General : Lieut.-Col. R. A Prideaux. Lieut. Col. R. Westmacott, S.C., 28th Bombay Infantry, appeared for the prosecution, and Captain M. S. *Birdwood, 3rd* Bombay Infantry, acted as interpreter. Messrs. Sydenham Smith and Merwanjee watched the case on behalf of the accused.

MAJOR HOLDICH, R. E., the Officer of the Survey Department, who accompanied the Afghan Boundary Commission, is to draw up a separate detailed report of the geographical results of the Mission.

CAPTAIN GRIERSON, R.A., has joined the Intelligence Branch at Simla, *vice* Captain Barrow, who is officiating for Colonel Toker in the Military Department.

COLONEL GATACRE, who has spent the last three months in visiting various stations on the North-West Frontier, has rejoined his appointment in the Quartermaster-General's Office at Simla.

THE labours of the mobilisation committee at Simla are drawing to a close, and the proceedings will be ready for submission to the Home authorities in a few weeks. It is satisfactory to know that the Secretary of State is thoroughly at one with the Government in completing the preparations which are essential to the military defence of India.

THE Bishop of Calcutta proceeds home on leave next year. A great meeting of Bishops, belonging to the Anglican Church, is arranged for next year, at which Bishop Johnson expects to be present.

A QUESTION has lately arisen in Madras as to the exemption of ploughing cattle from taxation, and some Municipalities have interpreted it to mean that all such cattle are to be exempted. The Government, however, has ruled that only persons or classes of persons who by reason of their poverty may be considered fit subjects for exemption are to be excused, and that all others, such as well-to-do rayats and zemindars, are liable to the tax.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer* gives the following as the result of the race for the Ascot Stakes :—Mr. J. Hammond's Eurasian, 1st ; Mr. W. Blake's Exmoor, 2nd ; Mr. L. de Rothschild's Beaver, 3rd.

LORD CLANDEBOYE, son of the Viceroy, has had a narrow escape from a serious accident at Lucknow. It appears that in driving round a corner, his pony, going at a fast pace, somehow fell and upset the cart, precipitating Lord Clandeboye, who fortunately sustained no further injuries than a severe shaking.

HENCEFORWARD we shall know a new appointment in the "Director of Military Education in India." This office is the outcome of the amalgamation of the Director of Garrison Instruction in India and the Superintendent of Army Schools, Bengal.

THE fortified sarai at Lundi Kotal, which is about to be built, *will probably include* quarters for the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, who may from time to time spend a few weeks there with his tribal Jezailchis, who have done such good work in keeping open the Pass during the past six years.

A RATHER embarrassing little mistake has occurred at Bangalore, where one of the local papers has made an official in the Commissariat Department commit suicide through mental trouble. The journal was deeply grieved at the tragic occurrence ; but not more than the official concerned. He expostulated, being still in the flesh and not in the least desirous of quitting it. Now the paper excuses itself by saying that the news of the suicide had "been accepted as true by Mr. Mills' most intimate friends." But, even so, its apology is more ample, remarks an up-country paper, than that of an American paper which once made a similar mistake, and on being confronted with the suicide, refused to retract, but offered to say that the rope broke.

IT is not always that love leads to courtship, or courtship to matrimony. The final state is, it would seem, sometimes the debtor's jail—to judge by the termination of the Bangalore breach of promise case. Mr. Timothy Rhenius was, once again, brought before Colonel Magrath, the Civil Judge, on Tuesday, when Mr. Advocate Lawrance, on behalf of his client, informed the Court that there was no hope of a compromise, and that his client had fully made up his mind to take up his bed (or rather "a cot and mattress, tables, chairs, &c.,") and walk—into the Debtors' Jail. The Court accordingly passed orders committing the defendant to jail. *Moral.*—"Samivel, my boy, beware of widders!" It is the celebrated case of of Bardell *vs.* Pickwick over again.

THE Madras Government has taken Trichinopoly Municipality to task. The latter having resolved to abolish the tax on *Arts*, the Government say the only reason must be that they can do without it. But the Government contends that the town stands in need of water and drainage for which the present balance is insufficient. The water-supply will cost one lakh and the drainage scheme three. The roads also are bad. "Under the circumstances the abolition of a tax which, taking the figures of the last five years, has produced 8·6 per cent. of the revenues is out of the question."

LETTERS received from Egypt by Tuesday's mail represent Sir Salar Jung as very much improved in mind and body. It is not true, however, that he has taken unto himself a help-meet from amongst the Egyptians, as was reported. "The basis of this generally received report," remarks the *Deccan Times*, "may have been the circumstance that a distinguished English visitor, when he was at Hyderabad, some time ago, at the time of the installation we think, offered to negotiate a marriage between the youthful Minister and the daughter of an Egyptian Pacha. Negociations accordingly did take place, and some progress was actually made, when, we suppose, weightier matters superseded all thoughts of marriage in Salar Jung's mind, and brought the negotiations to an abrupt termination."

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, K.C.S.I., Colonel-Commandant of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, completed his eighty-fourth year on May 15. This veteran officer, whose exertions in the cause of Indian irrigation have greatly contributed to the development of the resources of our Indian Empire, entered the Madras Engineers in 1819, the year in which the Queen was born, and was placed on the retired list in 1877. He is living in retirement at Woodcot, near Dorking.

A GOOD deal has recently been said in transfrontier news-letters about Chitral. At one time Chitral was a dependency of Badakshan, but since 1877, it has been a feudatory of Cashmere and indirectly of ourselves. A Chitral envoy spends part of each year at Jummoo, and another, at Simla. The whole of Chitral, Upper and Lower, is now ruled by the Mehter or Prince, Aman-ul-Mulk, formerly ruler of Lower Chitral only. He is the representative of the Rathoria dynasty, a younger branch of which, the Khushwakhtia, used to reign in Upper Chitral, *i.e.*, Yasin and Mastuj. Twenty years ago, Gauhar Aman was the representative of this branch. He left three sons, Mir Wali—his successor,—Pahlwan, and Mulk Aman. Mir Wali was the ruffian who murdered poor Hayward, and lost his throne in consequence. Pahlwan was then placed in power, to be in his turn deposed by the wily Aman-ul-Mulk of Chitral, who has now got the whole country under his direct government. Mulk Aman, the third son of Gauhar Aman, is a refugee, and is represented as now claiming Upper Chitral and endeavouring to raise the country against the ruler. Aman-ul-Mulk always tries to keep on friendly terms with the Governors of the Afghan possessions on his north, by sending them presents of slaves and so on, but is in great dread of the Amir, who has been longing to annex the country for years, and is always complaining of Aman-ul-Mulk's intrigues with the Afghan tribes of Dir and Asmar. The latter has acknowledged his authority, but Dir turns rather to Chitral and Kashmir.

PROFESSOR WALLACE, of the University of Edinburgh, has arrived in this country to study the agriculture of India. He is now at Simla, and will shortly proceed to Darjeeling. The Lahore paper cannot understand why that distinguished Professor should have so much affection for the hills, and remarks :—"The agriculture of the hills, though curious, is scarcely so instructive as that of the great plains. The learned Professor might study the phenomena of dust-storms which are said by some authorities to play a great part in the fertilization of the soil. At the present time there are thousands of tons of earth, sand and other guess-matters held in suspension in the by no means viewless fields of air. Careful analysis of these clouds, conducted, let us say, at Jhang or near Lahore, would doubtless, if carried on long enough, yield most valuable results. The effects of genial warmth on the soil can nowhere be so thoroughly appreciated as on the Punjab plains at this moment. Nature, in short, now has her laboratory in full blast, and stands ready to reveal her secrets to the Edinburgh Professor of Agriculture. It is a grievous pity that he should be diverted to Darjeeling, where the phenomena of climate, soil and growth have but a narrow and merely local interest. Could not Sir Edward Buck send his visitor to the Punjab? He would have a warm reception."

A CREMATION took place at Woking, on the 16th May, the body being that of a young Indian, described by the Home papers as a Raja about 18 years of age. It was brought from Blackheath, and arrived at Brookwood station about mid-day. The cremation, which was witnessed by three Rajas, *with Mr. Eassie, the Secretary of the Society*, and a few others, lasted about an hour and a half. The ashes were taken away, it is said, for placing in water according to an Indian custom. After the ashes *had been removed, the coffin* in which the body was brought was burned in the furnace. This makes the eighteenth body cremated at Woking.

WHEN the Padishah sanctions innovations in the harem it is impossible to predict what may happen *next in the world of Islam.* For centuries the names of the ladies of the imperial harem and the particular apartments they occupied have been known only to the Sultan and the chief of the eunuchs. Latterly, however, this confidence has been shared by two of the physicians attached to *the household. Now the Commander of the Faith-*ful, of his own motion it is said, has ordered that in future each sultana shall enjoy the luxury of a visiting card, and that she shall affix a copy of it to the outer door of the apartments she occupies in the harem. For whose enlightenment this information is intended does not appear, unless it be to facilitate the inquiries of lady visitors. Possibly there has been a revolution in the harem, and the Sultan has taken this remarkable step in advance by way of making his peace with the lights thereof.

THE Meerut police are just at present taking a warm interest in a gang of Biluchis detained there. These interesting foreigners had, under the surveillance of the police, for some time previous been roaming about from district to district for the ostensible purpose of selling a string of horses, when an escapade of theirs in Bulandshahr suddenly brought their travels to an end. Having entered Bulandshahr a number of them turned their horses to graze in a cultivated field. A villager coming up and remonstrating, three Biluchis rushed upon him, seized him by his throat, and garroted him without more ado. The gang was in due course placed upon its trial for the murder ; but as none of them would confess, and no other witnesses were at hand, the case fell through for want of evidence. However, to settle the matter, the whole gang was arrested as foreign vagrants, and sent into Meerut, where they are to be detained a month in order to enable them to sell their horses, after which they will be deported to their native hills. The horses undisposed of by that time will be sold by public auction. As a matter of course they appealed against this order, but the paternal Government of the North-West Provinces has refused to cancel it.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 10.—The barometer has risen over nearly the whole of India—rapidly in the Bombay Coast *districts and slightly in the N.-W.P. and Bengal.* The depression in the Bombay Coast districts has nearly disappeared, and strong south-west winds have set in at the majority of the Bombay Coast stations. The sea is very high at Mangalore and rough at Bombay. Heavy rain has fallen chiefly at the Malabar Coast stations. Mangalore reports 5 inches, Goa 4 inches, Karwar two, Cochin, Ratnagari and Mercara over 1 inch. The winds are light in the Bay, and the pressure fairly uniform in Northern India. *Light showers* have fallen in Burma and at the hill stations of Upper India, and moderate rain in Central and South Behar. Patna, Gya and Chittagong report amounts between one and two inches. Moderate monsoon now obtains in Bombay, and light monsoon in Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered	6	94	7	37	7	25	7	39
June 9, Thursday ...	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	01
„ 10, Friday.....	0	59	0	57	0	62	.....	
Total...	7	53	7	94	7	87	7	40

MALABAR HILL.

	Inch.	Cents.
June, 8th up to 1 A. M.	5	65

REVIEWS.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.*

(SECOND NOTICE.)

IN a former notice we followed Mr. Cox's History of Western India down to the establishment of the Maratha power on a firm basis by Sivaji. The period that follows is a particularly difficult subject for satisfactory historical treatment. For a century after the death of Sivajee the history of Western India is almost entirely taken up with the fortunes of the large imperfectly welded empire, or conglomeration of kingdoms, that his genius called into existence. The political relations of the various princes belonging to the Maratha confederacy, the extension and curtailment of the territory of the whole and of the component parts seems to alter before the eyes of the historical student, and assume new combinations like the colours of a great kaleidoscope. This want of organisation, as Mr. Cox remarks, was a source of strength in some respects. "The Maratha power had a strange habit of constantly shifting its local position and character. It might centre round Sivajee, forming for a time a real and compact nationality. It might be disintegrated into thousands of predatory bands, each under its petty chieftain. It might amalgamate these miniature communities into a few powerful and independent States. The power might be exercised by the actual king, or by an independent minister, in the name of a nominal Raja. But in all its changes it never, while it lasted, ceased to be formidable. In fact the versatility of its nature added to the difficulties of its opponents. What had seemed the very mainstay of the power might be destroyed ; but another head would spring up elsewhere, and the work be no nearer its end than before." This want of fixity presents as great difficulties to the historian as it did to the enemies of the Maratha confederacy. The historian has also to lament the unfortunate fact that through the greater period of Maratha power no leader emerged from the common herd of rajas and ministers of sufficient greatness to interest long the mind of the reader. Sivajee's career and character are intensely interesting, whatever may be our opinion of his moral character, but the Maratha leaders who followed him are, with the exception perhaps of Nana Farnavis, entirely devoid of any claim to greatness as soldiers or statesmen. We read of the victories and defeats in battle and intrigue of various Sindias, Holkars, Gaekwars, and Peshwas, but find little in their deeds or words by which the character of one can be clearly distinguished from that of the other. To construct a readable story out of such materials requires all Mr. Cox's narrative power, particularly as the affairs of Mysore and Hyderabad, and the dying struggles of the Moghal Empire have to be worked into the already complicated story. To the English reader the most interesting fact in this period is the expansion of British power in Western India from the time when the fall of Bassein made the citizens of Bombay tremble for the safety of their ill-defended city to the day when the last of the Peshwas saw from Parbati his immense army driven off the field of Kirkee by 2,000 sepoys and 800 European soldiers. The Maratha wars afford in the great victories of Kirkee and Assaye two of the best known instances of the superiority of European discipline and self-confidence over immense odds. Another instance of the same superiority manifested in the last Maratha war is the defence of Koregaum, which, though of less historical importance than the two decisive battles mentioned above, deserve to be remembered for ever as one of the most brilliant instances of soldierly heroism to be found in the annals of any nation. As the story of the defence of Koregaum is not so generally known as it ought to be, we give in full Mr. Cox's graphic account of this memorable episode :—

On the last day of the year the battalion marched from Sirur, at eight o'clock in the evening. It consisted of 500 men, supported by two six-pounders, manned by twenty-four Europeans of the Madras Infantry. There were also 300 of the newly-raised irregular horse, the whole under the command of Captain Francis Staunton. They marched all night, and on the morning of the New Year's Day the detachment reached the village of Koregaum on the river Bhima, and found encamped before it the whole of the Peshwa's army of 25,000 horse and a large number of Arabs under Baji Rao, in person. Captain Staunton took up his post in the village and placed his guns where they could do the greatest execution. The Marathas endeavour to storm the English position, and they obtained possession of a strong square enclosure commanding the village from which they could not be dislodged. A terrible struggle was then waged. Captain Staunton's men had marched all night. The were cut off from the river ; they had neither food nor water. But in vain did the Marathas and the fiercer Arabs hurl themselves time after time upon the devoted band. Every foot of ground was disputed. Hardly any of the European officers were unwounded. The wounded men and officers were in agonies of thirst which could not be relieved. The surviving combatants were fainting and nearly exhausted. Some four hundred of the gunners, all of whom fought heroically, proposed to sue for terms. But Captain Staunton pointed out to them the dead body of their officer, Lieutenant Chisholm, who had been shot, and whose head the enemy had then severed from his trunk. "Such was the way," he told them, "in which all would be served who fell dead or alive into the hands of the Marathas. The alternative is that they *would die to a man, and the unequal conflict* was continued all that terrible day. Towards sunset their plight seemed well nigh desperate, but their efforts were not slackened. As night fell the attack became *less fierce. By nine o'clock the artillery* fire ceased, and the village was evacuated by the Peshwa's troops. The men were able at last to alleviate their intense thirst. The next day the Peshwa's troops refused to fight, and gradually withdrew. Captain Staunton had lost 175 men besides a portion of the auxiliary horse. The Maratha loss was between 500 and 600 men. A monument, erected upon the spot, tells the traveller of the fierce fight that was waged *where he stands ;* and if Maratha minstrels, be it told to their credit, sing of the glory of the defence.

After conducting us to the successful termination of the last Maratha war, Mr. Cox gives an interesting chapter on the administration of Mountstuart Elphinstone, and the substitution of law and order for the state of constant war, disorder and plunder, that prevailed for centuries in Maratha territory. The native of the present day who grumbles at the weight of taxation and sighs for the good old times will find little to support his views in the history of Mr. Cox, or in any other impartial history of India. It is surely better to pay a definite tax, however heavy, for the blessings of justice and personal security, than in addition to paying irregular taxation, arbitrarily inflicted, to live in a state of anarchy. The judges and magistrates of to-day are no doubt not infallible, but, at any rate, they try to do justice and have a fixed law to prevent them from following individual caprice. But in the old Maratha days the state of affairs that prevailed may well be described in Mr. Cox's words, as a mere parody of law and justice :—

Under the Peshwas there was no prescribed form of trial. A rebel would be executed at once on the ground of notoriety, any Bhil found in a neighbourhood, where Bhils had been plundering, would be immediately hanged. In doubtful cases, the prisoner was flogged to make him confess. No particular punishment was laid down for particular offences. Where one officer would flog, another would hang, and a third fine. Punishment varied rather with the caste of the prisoner than with the nature of his offence. Mutilation was commonly inflicted. The Hindu lawofficer of Ahmednagar sentenced one man to be thrown from a height upon a spike, and another to be fined a nominal sum for the same offence ; because in one case the stolen property had been accidentally recovered, and in the other it had not.

Worse and more difficult to avoid than legal injustice was the plundering inflicted all over the country by armies in the field or bands of Pindharis. The old Pindhari, whose fame is celebrated in Sir A. Lyall's fine poem, must have been *in reality* a very unpleasant character to have to do with. This is in prose the account that Mr. Cox gives of him and his associates :—

The Pindharis were fiends in human shape. Their very name was a terror to the peaceful population. Marching in bands, thirty or forty miles a day, they burnt, plundered, ravished, and slew in every direction. Acting on a regularly-devised plan, their various parties spread over the country, each in its allotted direction, to unite when their work was accomplished and carry home their booty. To extort money, they invented the most awful tortures. The head of their victim was thrust into a bag for feeding horses, filled with red hot ashes, or oil was smeared over his clothes and fire set to them.

Such men like Scott's moss-troopers, when idealized are very pleasant to read about in poetry, but in real life they do all they can to make the country they live in a *hell upon earth.*

Mr. Cox carries on his history in detail to the end of the Mutiny, and concludes with a short sketch of the internal administration of the Presidency since that date. The story of the conquest of Sind is given at length. The chief events of the Mutiny belong rather to the History of India generally than to that of Western India in particular, except Sir Hugh Rose's triumphant campaign in Central India, and the quenching of the attempted revolt in this city, both of which are clearly described in the history befor us. But we have not space to make any more extracts from Mr. Cox's work. It is an excellent historical manual, and supplies a want that has long been felt. Many who are passing the best years of their life in Western India will gladly welcome a book which gives a clear narrative of the history of this Presidency, and also gives by the way a general idea of the whole country and its history as seen from the point of view of an Englishman settled in Western India.

* "A Short History of the Bombay Presidency." By E. C. Cox. Bombay : Thacker and Co., Limited.

ENGLISH IDIOMS.*

THE authors of this book have done a very useful service to the rising and the risen generation of Indian students who are endeavouring to perfect themselves in the writing of English. Idioms are the stumbling block of every one who wishes to express himself in a language that is not his own. They are the peculiar weakness of the English-speaking natives of India, because no one is more lavish in using them. Whoever has had much acquaintance with the literary efforts of Indian students must have been struck with this. They are more English than the English in the quantity, at all events, of idioms that they introduce into their compositions. That this should result in an abundant use of the wrong phrase, or of the right phrase in the wrong place is inevitable, and nothing could be more helpful to students—or native journalists, for the matter of that—than this industriously prepared collection of idiomatic phrases by which two well-known members of the Bombay Education Department have sought to help Indian students not only to use the more telling of English idiomatic phrases, but to understand them when they use them. The book, as the authors say, is intended to aid the native student in writing English, and to explain the meaning of phrases and allusions that they meet with in reading English books and newspapers. They give their readers sound advice in warning them off colloquialisms—the stumbling-blocks of many a young writer who aims at a vigorous and characteristic English style. They have not given as many illustrations of their weakness as they might have given had their object been to make an amusing instead of a useful book. They content themselves with citing the Babu biographer who wrote of the subject of his biography "popping off." We will make them a present of an equally salient illustration which occurred in an unpublished "letter to the editor" that lately came into our possession. The writer, maliciously intent upon damaging the reputation of certain clergy, informed us that when sent for to visit the dying they always came "the day after the fair," and the sick had to die without them. But there is little need of examples of this proneness to use the wrong idiom and to introduce colloquialisms in the wrong place. If the students wants in this matter can be met by a handbook Messrs. Macmillan's and Barrett's will supply them. As an example of the the roughness with which the work is done we may point to the chapter on "animals and birds," and especially to the list of sounds uttered by animals, the purely arbitrary distinctions in the terms descriptive of which in the English language must puzzle any student. The idioms are arranged in about sixty chapters, the grouping being as suggestive to the writer as to the reader is search of the phrase he wants. So far as we have been able to see the definitions are extremely clear, and the historical and literary allusions accurate. But is "violent reduction to a standard," a particularly happy description of what is meant by "Bed of Procrutes?" And in the explanation of "Adonis" why did not the authors who give "an Adonis of sixty" as an illustration, tell their readers

order by Messrs. Orr and Co., of Madras. Mrs. Firth kindly interested herself in getting the signatures of these Mahomedan ladies.—*Times.*

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 28th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 2 Europeans, 3 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 220 Hindus, and 45 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 295 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 267. The deaths are thus classified: 1 from small-pox, 93 from fever, 34 from dysentery, 18 from diarrhœa, and 149 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 38·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 34·9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE HAVELOCK BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE. Mr. Timothy Rhenius was on Tuesday, again produced by his son-in-law and surety, the Revd. Mr. Lyons, before Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, Civil Judge, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. Mr. Advocate Lawrence on behalf of his client informed the Court that there was no hope of a compromise, the defendant having fully made up his mind to go to jail, and that he had already sent a cot and mattress, tables, chairs, &c., to make his sojourn in the Debtor's Jail comfortable; and that he was quite prepared to go at once. Mr. Lawrence further told the Court, that he had offered Rs. 1,000 as compensation, but that the offer was refused by plaintiff's counsel. Mr. Advocate Gooch denied having refused the money said to have been offered, Mr. Lawrence said that the fact of their not having accepted the offer, was as good as a refusal. The Court then passed orders to take the defendant to jail, which was accordingly done by Bailiff Symons.—*Bangalore Post.*

THE QUEEN'S STATUE.—We have had the pleasure of inspecting the bronze statue of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, which Rajah C. N. Gajapathi Row of Vizagapatnam, has very generously presented to the City of Madras as a Jubilee gift. The statue—which can now be seen in the Lecture Hall of the Senate House, though it has not been completely uncased—is about six feet high and weighs a little over two tons. It is a copy of the statue at Windsor and was executed in London, under the superintendence of the sculptor Mr. J. E. Boehm, at a cost of £1,700 sterling. The pedestal upon which the statute is to be ultimately placed is being erected opposite the south entrance of the Senate House under the superintendence of Mr. Brassington, the Consulting Architect to Government, and is rapidly approaching completion. The height of the pedestal will be about 12 or 14 feet, and the four sides of the top slab of granite have been polished. For the present it is proposed to have two inscriptions—one in front, detailing the ceremony of opening and the name of the Governor who unveiled the statue, and another on the back relating the circumstances under which the statue was presented, with the name of the donor. Her Majesty is depicted as seated on a high backed cushioned chair, with a small crown on her head, and bearing a sceptre, lying in an oblique position, in her right hand. Her Majesty is represented as wearing a low dress with short sleeves, with a necklace and locket round her neck, and a pair of broad bracelets round the wrists.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE MUSSOORIE CHURCH ORGAN.—The Mussoorie correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"You are perhaps aware that "Christ Church" here brought a few years ago at a cost of several thousands of rupees, a really fine Organ, and the donations of the public were depended on to liquidate the debt of cost. Debentures were also issued each of 100 Rs. value, and the holders of these were to have received a fair per-centage of annual interest. It was found, however, that the public donations did not flow in as fast and full as was expected, and the happy thought of a monster Fancy Fair occurred to those chiefly concerned. This affair was admirably planned and carried out on Saturday last, when the whole station, with his wife on his arm went there. A sumptuous lunch was provided, with wine and music. The net proceeds did not reach the point of expectation in which many indulged; but perhaps this is too early in the day to make the forecast. Any way there will not be a large balance to meet; for several debenture-holders have made a gift to the Organ Fund of the shares they held. This is philantropic. Colonel Wilkins has been from the first the chief mover in gaining the Organ for the Church.

THE SIMLA NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The first ordinary meeting of the Simla Natural History Society took place on the 6th, when Dr. Watt read a paper on the Principles of Scientific Study. At the annual meeting the previous week Sir Edward Buck was elected President, and Dr. Johnson, Secretary, Dr. Watt officiating for Dr. Johnson during his absence on privilege leave. It was next decided that the Society should have fortnightly meetings on every alternate Monday. At which purely scientific papers would be read, and collections examined and named: but that, whenever papers of a popular interest were secured, public meetings of the Society should be held, and that every effort should be made to work the young Society out of being, as it was last year, a fashionable gathering, and to develop in it the working spirit of a Naturalists' Field Club. Dr. Watt has undertaken to organise a Botany class, in order to give new members of the Society the little knowledge necessary to become working members of the botanical section of the Society. No very great success in Zoological work is expected this year, as most of the best men in this branch of science are absent from Simla.

EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* says:—It will not do for the country to sit idle when the Public Service Commission is concluding its labours. Almost the whole service of the country has been monopolized by aliens; sinecures have been created for their benefit; princely salaries are paid to them to induce them to remain honest. Go to any office and you will see it presided over by a European or a Eurasian with the ugly hat on his head, all the natives standing with clasped hands before him. If the higher appointments are to be made over to the Europeans, the subordinate posts must be *exclusively reserved* for the natives. Higher class Englishmen have their intrinsic merits. If they take princely salaries, they oftentimes do yeoman's work. But why should Europeans of a *lower type* who are neither intellectually nor morally equal to the natives, deprive the poor, hardworking, simple intellectual natives of the country of their birthright.

Now it has become difficult for a native to enter a Department. If a post falls vacant, they all keep the matter a profound secret and the arrangement is made as privately as possible. If a native gets information of the matter, he is not permitted to present his petition to the head. If the head is disposed to be honest and impartial, and if a native finds an entry through his kindness into the department, he is kicked out by the combined forces of the subordinates, or at least his life is made so miserable that he finds it necessary to resign his place.

THE LANGWORTHY MARRIAGE.

THE "strange true story" of the "Langworthy Marriage, or a Millionaire's Shame," which has been published in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has now been concluded, and it will now be published in book-form, and illustrated with a photograph of Mrs. Langworthy and numerous portraits, including that of the child who was the fruit of the marriage. This painfully sad story, which so forcibly illustrates once more the proverb that truth is stranger than fiction, has awakened a deep interest in England, and it has been repeatedly alluded to in the House of Commons. The later chapters are devoted to an account of the campaign which Mrs. Langworthy has been carrying on, single handed, against her millionaire husband in the Law Courts, whose decrees he has hitherto defied.

When Edward Langworthy fled the country, in April, 1886, with intent to defeat and delay his creditor, Mrs. Langworthy filed a petition against him in bankruptcy. The alimony due at the time the petition was filed was £2,500. In addition to this, there were taxed costs amounting to £463, which were due to Messrs. Lumley. Not one penny of this had been paid. Every recurring month this liability had been increased by £100 according to the decree of the High Court of Justice, and every month Edward Langworthy had punctually neglected to pay a single farthing. It was of course discreditable for him to to formally adjudicated a bankrupt, so he fell back upon his old tactics. When Edward Langworthy is in a fix his first instinct seems to be to apply to Messrs. Bircham, where the faithful Mr. Groves and the resourceful Mr. Danby are always at hand to assist him in his hour of need. When there seemed a prospect that the order in bankruptcy would be granted Mr. Danby came once more to the fore with the inevitable affidavit, which this time was slightly varied from the usual form. This time Mr. Danby's proposal was that a commission should be issued to proceed to Buenos Ayres for the purpose of taking the evidence of Edward Langworthy as to whether he was or was not domiciled in the Argentine Republic. There was something peculiarly suspicious in the suggestion that a man who had defied the decrees of the court, who had last year placed himself voluntarily within the jurisdiction of the court, and who at the very moment of his application was continuing his usual subscription to the two West-end clubs of which he is a member, should make use of this question of domicile for the purpose of indefinitely postponing the claims of his unfortunate wife.

Mr. Wolff on behalf of Mr. Langworthy, insisted that the application was purely and solely, dilatory, and the only instructions which Mr. Danby could produce was a letter from Mr. Langworthy to Messrs Belcham and Co., the postscript of which was as follows:—"I presume you can at least delay these proceedings until you can advice me what to do," thus bearing out what Mrs. Langworthy alleged in her affidavit.

Nothing is more remarkable in all these proceedings than the silence of the principal actor. Since to-day when Mr. Langworthy parted from his wife on the *meteor*, although we never cease to hear of him, nothing is heard of him.

At last in the Bankruptcy Court the letters read by Mr. Danby break the silence. The first letter is characteristic, for it contained a downright lie. "I have neither property nor debts in England," he writes on the 10th of January, 1887, "and have had none so far as I know since October, 1883." According to Mrs. Langworthy, her son's statement is false on both points. He had property in England later than October, 1883, he has debts in England now. What property has he had in England since October, 1883? His mother says that on January, 1, 1884, her son had either deposited in English banks or invested in securities no loss a sum than £47,000. After January, 1884, he appears to have withdrawn his capital as rapidly as possible from England; but in October, 1883, the date mentioned by him, he was possessed, according to his mother's statement, of £47,000. Of this, £23,000 was actually cash on deposit at his bankers'.

Mr. Langworthy further asserts that he had no debts in England since October, 1883. On this point he is at direct issue with his mother, who in the bankruptcy proceedings names one creditor—to wit, herself—to whom she asserts Mr. Langworthy is indebted for nearly £80,000. Far be it from us to decide whether it is Mr. Langworthy or Mr. Langworthy's mother who is speaking the truth. All that it is necessary to point out is that mother and son cannot both be accepted as witnesses of truth.

The letter read by Mr. Danby contain one or two passages which afford the glimpse of Mr. Langworthy's state of mind. He is evidently much disgusted and irritated at "that woman and her agents" who pester him with writs, and he takes a grim satisfaction in dwelling upon their real or imagined defects of character or of standing.

Mr. Langworthy, whether from the risks to which wealthy residents in the Argentine Republic are exposed, or because of the fears of a guilty conscience, always sleeps with a loaded revolver in his room. One morning about two o'clock he was roused by a noise as of some one entering his chamber. Opening his eyes he saw, or thought he saw, the form of a man looming dark against the window. Rushing to the window Mr. Langworthy fired in the direction in which he supposed the fugitive had fled. Beyond the report of his own shots, not a sound was heard. After waiting for a time Mr. Langworthy closed the window and went back to bed. In the morning the closest search was made under the window and in the grounds, but no trace of blood could be discovered. "And yet," said Mr. Langworthy, "his body filled all the window. I must have hit him." But proof of this there was none.

Returning to the Bankruptcy proceedings, the "resourceful" Mr. Danby sprang an unsworn affidavit upon the court which he proposed to swear before the Registrar. In this affidavit he declared that Miss Long, otherwise Mrs Langworthy had co-habited with Edward Martin Langworthy at divers places before the marriage.

This of course was perfectly true so far as related to the Antwerp marriage. But it was not true with regard to that at Caen. No explanation, however, was possible then. The suggestion was obvious; indeed Mr. Danby himself, when asked somewhat sharply by Mr. Woolf what he meant by producing such allegations against his client—allegations which Mr. Lumley characterized as infamous—replied coolly, "To show the lady's character."

Mr. Danby, unfortunately, did not stand alone. Mr. Yate Lee, a barrister, instructed by Messrs. Bircham and Co., was not ashamed, in consideration of his fees, to develop the same line of attack. Mr. Registrar Hazlitt became restive, as any gentleman might, and more than once interrupted by the remark that he did not see what Mr. Yate Lee's questions had to do with the case.

"I cannot make head or tail," said the Registrar, of what I have to do with this."

Then Mr Yate Lee asked: "Had yo previously lived with him [Langworthy] before the 10th January? To have answered that question would have involved an explanation of the Caen marriage, and raised a subject into which it would have been impossible to have gone.

Mrs Langworthy replied, "I shall not answer that question."

Mr Registrar Hazlitt at once interposed: I do not see that she is required to answer it."

Nothing daunted, Mr Yate Lee, with his pince-nez dividing his nose almost into a figure of 8, hung his head on one side like a goat when about to butt, and asked, "Was your child born a fully-developed child?"

Mrs Langworthy turned slightly pale and replied again, "I shall not answer that question."

Here Mr Registrar Hazlitt could restrain himself no longer, and addressing Mr Yate Lee, with emphasis he said: "Whether it was born developed or undeveloped, your client has got to maintain it."

And not till then did Mr Yate Lee, barrister-at-law, think that he had sufficiently discharged his duty to his professional clients.

After Mr. Yate Lee had discharged his duty of putting Mrs. Langworthy to the question to the due satisfaction of his professional conscience and of his professional clients, some other witnesses were examined with a view of proving that Mr. Langworthy had not been within the jurisdiction of the court in April, 1886. The upshot of the whole business was the issue of an order in bankruptcy.

Mrs. Langworthy's petition as creditor was dated	May 25, 1886.
Filed	June 17, 1886.
Verified by the affidavit of Messrs. Lumley's clerk; sworn and filed	Oct. 25, 1886.
Order issued: dated	Oct. 25, 1886.
Writ served on Mr. Langworthy in the Argentine Republic	Dec. 24, 1886.
Order in bankruptcy made	March 18, 1887

Mr. Langworthy being rich, there was of course an appeal from the order in bankruptcy. This was the second time that Messrs. Bircham had appealed from a decision already given. When Mr. Justice Butt had refused to make the decree nisi absolute, Messrs. Bircham carried an appeal before three Lords Justices, only to have Mr. Justice Butt's decision unanimously endorsed. Mr. Hazlitt had no sooner issued the order in bankruptcy, and refused to issue a commission to inquire as to the question of domicile, than Messrs. Bircham, undtered by their previous failure, gave notice of appeal to the Lords Justices. The appeal came on the 1st April, before Lords Justices Cotton, Lindley, and Fry. On the previous occasion the appeal had been heard by Lords Justices Cotton, Bowen, and Fry.

Lord Justice Fry interrupted with the remark:—"Is Langworthy your client, Mr. Finlay?

"Yes my lord," said the barrister.

"Surely, Mr. Finlay," continued Lord Justice Fry, "you do not defend Mr. Langworthy's conduct."

There is a certain blunt honesty about Mr. Finlay which rendered him incapable of equivocating or evading this direct appeal. He said frankly, "No, my lord, I cannot defend it."

As he proceeded to develop his case some reminiscences of the former appeal seemed to come to Lord Justice Fry, and he observed, "I fancy we had this case before—some time since, a remark which bodes ill for Mr. Finlay's case. His memory was evidently hazy, but when Mr. Finlay went on to state that there had been an appeal from Mr. Justice Butt's refusal to make the decree absolute the three judges turned round and nodded to each other, as much as to say, "We remember all about it now." They smiled, and then turned round and gravely faced the court.

Before Mr. Finlay had finished, Lord Justice Cotton interrupted to ask if the mother's evidence had been taken.

"No, my lord," said Mr. Finlay.

"She was called?"

"No, my lord."

"Most remarkable," murmured Lord Justice Cotton, and again the three judges exchanged observations *sotto voce* the only remark audible in court being, "One who must know the case!"

Mr. Woolf having begun to reply, the judges at once informed him that they dismissed the first appeal with costs. The first appeal was against the refusal to issue a commission. The second appeal now came on, which was against the order in bankruptcy.

While the judges were consulting, Mr. Groves whispered Mr. Finlay, who came forward and asked Mr. Woolf if Mrs. Langworthy would accept £2,000 in lieu of all her claims upon the debtor. Considering that Mrs. Langworthy held alimony orders to the extent of £3,900 with costs; that she had a claim for the maintenance of her child, and that her damages in the breach of promise case were laid at £20,000, "the offer was cool, to say the least."

Of course Mrs. Langworthy said No.

Then judgment was pronounced. Lord Justice Cotton, who sat in the centre of the three Lords Justices, seemed to hesitate; but after an animated discussion on the bench with his neighbours on the right and left, he gave judgment, dismissing the second appeal with costs, like the first. In pronouncing judgment he said he had his doubts at first, but they had been removed by the fact that the mother had neither been called nor had offered to give evidence in a case of which she must have known the facts. Lord Justice Lindley followed and strongly supported the order in bankruptcy. Last of all came Mr. Justice Fry, who spoke with not less emphasis as to Mr. Langworthy's conduct in leaving England in order to defeat the creditor now before the court. Both appeals, therefore, were dismissed with costs, and once more the presentation of Mr. Langworthy's case in court had resulted in a unanimous judicial condemnation of his conduct.

A chapter is then devoted to an account of the examination of Mr. Langworthy, senior, in the Bankruptcy proceedings against her son. The net result of these was to prove that her son, Edward Martin Langworthy, who had been his own master and in the possession of an independent fortune from the time he was eighteen years of age until he was thirty-seven, owning yatchs, keeping an establishment, having banking accounts, horses, servants, &c., had in his thirty-ninth year become so dependent upon his mother as to transfer to her everything he had got in England and further to have got into debt to a sum amounting to nearly £75,000. Messrs Bucham seems to have made several attempts to compromise. At first they made Mrs Langworthy an offer of £1,000 which was subsequently increased to £2,000. Finally on the 12th of April last, Messrs. Bucham announced that they were in a position to increase the offer to £5,000 to cover all claims, including costs, alimony, maintenance, breach of promise action, or otherwise, the bankruptcy proceedings to be stayed and annulled, and the terms agreed on to be so far as necessary embodied in the order of the Divorce Court, making the decree absolute. "The addition to the sum first offered," they wrote the next day, "is by our client Mrs. Langworthy (sen), who will herself find the money out of her private purse to put an end to the litigation, *and so that she may be saved the annoyance of an examination.*" Mrs. Langworthy without hesitation rejected the offer. She would not withdraw herself out of the hands of the High Court of Juctice, from whom alone she had any right to look for protection.

The proceedings in Bankruptcy are still going on.

The cross-examination of the mother-in-law has begun. The examination of the sister-in-law has still to take place. The courts have still to decide what is the allowance which Mr. Langworthy ought to make for the maintenance of his child. The principle has been laid down that if either party to the ceremony regarded the marriage as valid at the time the maintenance should be fixed at the same scale as if the marriage were really valid. But how much that should be has still to be computed. Meanwhile her alimony is running up at the rate of £100 per mensem. It is now almost £4,000. The claim for damages for breach of promise will come on to be assessed in August. But the defaulter is outside the jurisdiction of the court. He is still a member of the United University Club, to which his mother paid his subscription last year. He is probably still a member of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. He is a member of the Bar. But it may be expected that he will be expelled from his clubs, and the Benchers of the Temple can hardly allow his name to pollute any longer their honourable roll.

Is Mr. Langworthy, a British subject born, nurtured and reared on English soil, educated at our great national school and university, to be allowed to defy the decrees of his country's courts merely by removing himself outside the jurisdiction? That is the question that is now to be answered, and every one will answer it in the negative. If Mr. Langworthy can be brought to book, no effort must be spared to compel him, despite all his insolence of wealth, and the remoteness of his domicile, to make what reparation the courts enact to his injured wife and deserted child.

What is wanted, therefore, is a Fighting Fund to enable Mrs. Langworthy to prosecute vigorously, both at home and in South America, the proceedings which alone can bring Mr. Langworthy to recognize that there is a higher authority than his lawless will, and that civilization has a curb even for such cruelty as his—a fighting fund to provide the sinews of war, and, at the same time, a Subsistence Fund to keep the poor lady from experiencing the privation, the dread absolute destitution, from which she has at last, and let us hope finally, escaped. Those funds the people of Great Britain and Ireland can provide—and will.

THE MASQUE OF PAINTERS.

AT Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, on May 16, in the spacious galleries of the Royal Institute of Painters in water colours, was held a costume ball, styled a Masque of Painters, in celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee. The chief stipulation with regard to the costumes worn by the guests was that they should each and all faithfully represent some historical period, while another condition was that no guest should be admitted who was not attired in the costume of a period previous to the year 1837 (the year of her Majesty's accession to the throne). These restrictions as to costume were only strained in the case of the royal family—who, however, all appeared in ordinary evening dress—and in the case of Cabinet Ministers, to whom was accorded the privilege of wearing Court dress or uniform. The doors of the Royal Institute opened at ten o'clock, and the guests, who were received by the President, Sir J. D. Linton, and the members of the council, rapidly filled the galleries. Towards eleven o'clock the various royal guests began to arrive. The Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess Victoria of Teck came early, and were followed in quick succession by the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Grand Duke Michael Michaelowitch, the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Duke of Cambridge, Count Gleichen, and the Countess Feodora. The Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the Princesses Victoria and Maud reached the institute a eleven o'clock, his Royal Highness having been present at the production of the new play at the Opera Comique until that time. The royal party was at once conducted to the hall, where the chief feature of the evening's programme was to be witnessed, and where all the guests were already assembled.

From the historical and antiquarian point of view, the display made by the general company was, as might have been expected, perfect in its comprehensive variety, and especially in the illustrations it afforded of our own history. The ancient people of Britain were represented, discreetly enough, by gentlemen in robes of green and blue, such as were worn by a lineal descendant of the old bards at the Gorsedd in the Temple Gardens only the other day. There, too, were representatives of the Anglo-Saxon conquerors, striding stalwart in tunic and cloak, with hose, under bands of linen and leather, and the peculiarly shaped shoes which about the ninth century replaced the earlier sandals. Side by side with these moved guests in the guise of the stern Norman warriors who followed the lead of William on the day that decided the fate of England, specially noticeable were the Knights Templars of the later Norman and Angevin times, clad in complete chain mail, worn under white cloaks, embroidered with the cross in red, and bearing huge two-handed swords. The antiquary might observe, too, with interest that the representatives of Norman chivalry had reproduced the costume of their prototypes in the most minute detail. But it was when one turned to the figures, dressed in the fashion of the fifteenth century, that the growing luxury of personal attire among the upper classes in England at that period was best realised. There was one exceptionally perfect costume, according to the authorities, of a gentleman of the fifteenth century, with short velvet tunic, loose hanging sleeves, tight pantaloons, patent shoes, gay cap, and long sword, and the common adornment of gold chains around the neck. A young lady of the same period appeared with a bodice, laced in front over a stomacher, and trimmed with brocade, and lofty steeple headdress, with its dependent veil. More splendid still were several costumes of the time of Henry VIII., slashed doublets, boots with the tops falling over, velvet caps, and sumptuously embroidered cloaks. The graver costume of Elizabeth's reign was exemplified in the person of Lord Burleigh, in black velvet, with sable trimmed robe; the gayerfound an example in the sumptuous white silk brocaded with gold and lavishly adorned with gems worn by the Queen herself who, with her ladies, was resplendent in ruffs and hoops and fardingales. The representatives of the splendid court of James I. appeared in velvet doublets, with slashed sleeves, Vandyke collars, embroidered cloaks, plumed hats, and Spanish rapiers, had buried all rancour, and fraternised harmonionaly with grim Puritans. It was a kaleidoscopic spectacle, ever changing, ever producing new combinations in colour of vivid and supreme beauty. Beyond the types mentioned were to be seen Frenchmen who might have followed the white plume of Navarre, Italian lazzaroni, North American Indians, Spanish grandees, Basque peasants, Tyrol chamois-hunters, Incroyables, Georgian dandies, Spanish grandees, Hindoo princes and princesses, Venetian gondoliers, Rembrandtesque captains of war, sober Flemish burghers, and a hundred others, each one of whom brought before the mind some event of history, some recollection of travel, or some reminiscence of art or literature.

Perhaps the most chief attractions of the ball was a series of *tableaux vivants* entitled the "Masque of Painters," and the success of the experiment was so marked that it was repeated this week by the presentation of four tableaux representing in three cases episodes in English history, the fourth being a "Jubilee Allegory." Each was introduced by an explanatory poem written by Mr. Savile-Clarke, and recited by Mr. Frank Archer, who "made up" as Virgil. They represented—(1.)Carnarvon Castle Edward I. presenting his infant son to the Welsh; (2.) Queen Elizabeth knighting Drake; (3.) Queen Anne receiving the Duke of Marlborough after the victory of Blenheim. The last tableau of all was admirably arranged, and represented an allegorical group of the British Empire in the Year of Jubilee. In the centre, on a pedestal, stood Chantry's bust of the Queen in the year of her accession, crowned by Britannia, charmingly impersonated by Miss Rosina Corbould, with a wreath of laurels, while the Lion for England crouched peacefully at her feet. On the left was a group representing India; and in this Mr. Dollmann who modelled the lion, and Mr. Corbould, who designed the tableaux, appeared splendidly dressed in Asiatic costumes. Canada was represented by a trapper (Mr. Staniland) and a North-American Indian, arrayed in beads, scalps, and feathers, quite surpassing in magnificence say of those to be seen at West Brompton, "Red Shirt" included, was impersonated by Mr. Whitworth Wallis. Australia was represented by a gold-digger (Mr. Pinker), and Cape Colony by a setter (Mr. Victor Corbould). The effect of these exquisite glimpses into the past, arranged with such delicate subtlety of colour and grouping as only artists could give, was singularly striking; and the effect of the pictures was heightened by the framing of the crimson halberdiers, all of them artists, under the command of Captain Davidson. Each successive scene was accompanied by specially selected music. At the conclusion of the tableaux their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the royal family present were accosted by the President of the Institute to the supper-room, whither they were presently joined by the rest of the guests, so that the hall could be cleared of the chairs. In about three quarters of an hour the company once more assembled in the dancing-room, proceeded by the Princes and Princesses, who were followed by a group of Halberdiers. As soon as their Royal Highnesses were seated, these cleared a space, and then eight couples filed in from each side of the throne and danced an exceedingly elaborate gavotte. The dance was arranged by Mr. John D'Auban. Among the ladies who joined in this were Miss Alma Tadema, Miss Huxley, Miss Lehmann, Miss Alice Claytonn, Miss Archer, Miss Kilburn, Miss Edith Sprague, and Mrs. Charlie Wyllie. They wore the costumes of the latter part of the last century. This gavotte concluded, the general dancing commenced.

The royal party remained until nearly two o'clock, but it was a very advanced hour ere the last guests departed.

THE JUBILEE SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

MR. PLUNKET stated in the House of Commons recently the nature of the preparations for the Jubilee service in Westminster Abbey. But his statement was made rather with the view of justifying the proposed expenditure than of giving an idea of the appearance the Abbey will present; and it may therefore be interesting to know what is the character of the proposed fixtures and decorations. The fixtures (if one can apply the term to structures that are purely temporary) consist of huge galleries running along the aisles, and seatings in the nave, capable of accommodating 10,000 people. The decorations are hardly of an elaborate or detailed character. Nothing is to be done in the chancel, and no additions (as first proposed) will be made to the coronation chair, in which the Queen will sit. Her Majesty has signified her desire that this venerable relic, with the still more venerable coronation-stone underneath, shall not be touched; so that the upholstery and the carvings with which it was to have been enriched will not be proceeded with. Under the lantern there is being erected a dais which will support the Queen's pew; this will be carpeted and surrounded with a brass railing similar to that used at St. Paul's for the Thanksgiving. The floor of the Abbey will be carpeted with a specially made carpet of Bath red, dotted with white Bath crosses; and the galleries will be draped with cloth, also of Bath red. This colour—so difficult to produce, and occupying a middle place between purple and crimson—belongs, indeed, to the whole scheme of decoration, and has been adopted by the express command of the Queen. At the gatherings of the drapery and at other points there will be escutcheons and trophies symbolical of the growth and extent of the empire. There are to be no embroideries or gildings, the chief object being not to make the Abbey resplendent with trappings which ill become its venerable age, but to provide decent accommodation for the largest possible number of people. Besides, it must not be forgotten that the decorations of the Abbey are only intended, after all, as a background to the gorgeous uniforms, costumes, and toilettes which will form the real picture on the occasion of the Jubilee service.

THE HOME SECRETARY AND "PIT-BROW" WOMEN.

ON May 17 a deputation of "pit-brow" women from Lancashire waited upon the Home Secretary for the purpose of making representations in opposition to the proposed amendments to the Coal Mines Regulation Bill, of which Mr. Burt and Mr. Atherley Jones had given notice. Some of the pit women were dressed in their characteristic attire—short skirts, trousers, and clogs. Mr. Walter M'Laren, M. P., having introduced the deputation, addressed Mr. Matthews, with whom was Mr. Stuart-Wortley, M. P., the Under-Secretary, and said that the women came from nine different towns and villages in Lancashire. The movement was not, therefore, limited to a small area or to the owners of coal mines. The amendments to which these women objected stood in the names of Messrs. Burt and Atherley Jones. Mr. Burt's amendment provided that after the passing of the Act no women shall be engaged to work about any mine, although nothing is to prevent those who are already employed continuing at work. Mr. Jones, on the other hand, proposed that no women at all should work at the mines after the passing of the Act. The women contended that there was no reason whatever why their labour should be interfered with. Nothing could with truth be alleged against the moral character of the women employed at the pit bank. It had been stated that the work was harder than that performed by women engaged in many other occupations. The women, however, worked only eight-and-a-half hours per day, as compared with the ten hours per day of mill hands, while the work was much healthier than that of the London seamstress. There was no reason for interference by law, because if the women did not like the work they could leave it. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman expressed the hope that the Government would refuse to accept the amendment.

The Home Secretary, speaking in reply, said:—I will say but a very few words. It gives me the greatest possible gratification to receive this deputation. My own instincts are and have all along been strongly in opposition to what some of you have described as meddling Government interference with grown people, who must know their own business best. I also feel strongly the force of what Mrs. Burrows said about us in London attempting to decide what Lancashire girls shall do or not do, being a very unwise proceeding; and therefore when I framed this Consolidating Code Bill first—as you see by the draft of it, which, no doubt, many of you have read—I declined to interfere at all with the labour of women and girls, except in the solitary case of preventing their moving railway waggons, which may be a work of danger, and of too great difficulty for the strength of girls. (Hear, hear.)

At this point a good-looking pit-brow woman of forty years arose from among the sisterhood, and with great earnestness and volubility, and in a strong Lancashire dialect, interpolated a little story to the effect that she had worked on the pit-brow for twenty-one years; that, soon after taking up the employment, an old gentlemen tempted her, by the offer of giving her wages equivalent to her highest earnings, to go into domestic service; but that a very short experience of domestic service had induced her to go back the pit brow.

The Home Secretary, who was much amused by the interruption, waited until this episode had terminated, and then said—To resume—I am very much obliged to the lady for her experience, and for the assurance of her preference for pit-work over domestic service. I can myself perfectly understand the matter. But the only thing which, in my opinion, would justify legislative interference with women who choose to undertake a certain class of work would be proof that it was prejudicial to their character and morals, or that it was prejudicial to their health. (Hear, hear.) The evidence I have heard to-day from those who are interested in this work, and from those who are personally acquainted with the women, has satisfied me that pit-brow work is not opened to either of those charges. (Hear, hear.) As for the work being hard, I do not think hard work hurts anybody really—man, woman, or child,—and in particular I do not perceive that in the case of these girls, I dont think any kind of interference can be justified. (Cheers.) Then, as regards the character of the women, the only thing I can imagine as alleged against it is this cost me, which I am bound to say looks rather Bulgarian than English; but it is perfectly modest, respectable, and decent, and for the work it seems to be a very proper costume. (Hear, hear.) Strong testimony has been borne to the high character and to the eminently praiseworthy industry of these pit-brow girls some of whom, we are told, support their families and relations, their younger brothers and sisters—(hear)—by their labour. That, it seems to me, speaks volume, in their praise, and I can only say that, so far as influence in the House of Commons goes, I shall resist both the amendments. (Cheers.) I trust, as Mr. M'Laren has said, that this large and representative deputation will influence public opinion so decisively that we shall hear no more of this attempt to hamper and interfere with the honest and praiseworthy kind of industry exercised by girls in Lancashire, in Wales, or wherever else they address themselves to work of this kind. I am glad you have come here, as the interview may hands very much. My instincts and opinions have always been on the side of the pit-brow women, as you observe by the drafts of the Bill, and you have confirmed me in that opinion by what you have said to-day. I am obliged to you for having taken the trouble, at great inconvenience and expense to yourselves, to come all this way to give me this information.

The warmest thanks of the deputation were expressed to Mr. Matthews, the women clapping their hands.

THE COOLIE LABOUR QUESTION IN ASSAM.

A MEETING of the planters of Kachar was held at Silchar on the 23rd of May to protest against the proposed repeal of Act XIII. of 1859. There was a large attendance from all districts of the Province, and the feeling in favour of the retention of the Act was very strong. Mr Aitchison, who presided, delivered an address which puts the position of the planter in relation to the coolie labour question in a very clear light. He said:—

It is difficult to understand why Government now want to interfere with Act XIII. of 1859, since it is an undoubted fact that it suits employer and employed much better than Act I. of 1882, speaking generally of Kachar and Sylhet gardens, and I believe the same can be said of the Assam valley gardens. For my own part, I would rather have no special Coolie Act at all, and this has been my outspoken conviction for many years past. Even if Act XIII. should unfortunately be taken from us, I would still refuse to use Act I., and I believe there are a good many managers in Kachar who would do the same. But this may not be the general feeling, and therefore I would say to Government we want only to be left alone, for we are afraid of changes in the Coolie Law, because, from experience we have found that every change has been for the worse, for coolie and employer alike.

Then, turning to the subject of communication. After the tea industry of this district has gone on struggling and expanding for 30 years, we are still isolated from the outside world. During that period the revenue of the district has risen from a paltry half lakh to over eight lakhs of rupees, and I think no one will dispute that this prosperity must be credited mainly, if not entirely, to the tea industry. After all this, we have hardly one decent road in the district fit for cart or carriage traffic, and as regards trans-district communication there may be said to be none at all, certainly done that admits of wheeled vehicle traffic. A native boat can get up the river, and it is only a few days ago that I met two gentlemen from Calcutta who had travelled up from Fenchuganj by native boat. They said the journey up was the most uncomfortable and disgusting they had ever experienced in any part of the world. There were innumerable carcasses floating down the river, or stuck by the banks, polluting and poisoning the water and making its use dangerous to life; and the sights and stenches were abominable and sickening. Last year the Chief Commissioner promised the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association of Calcutta that the daily steamers would run right up to Kachar all the year round, excepting perhaps one or two months in the height of the cold season. This is the 23rd of May, and there is no word yet of these steamers coming up to Kachar. The late lamented Major Willans told me, when he was here with the Chief Commissioner in the rains of 1885, that he would guarantee four feet depth of water as far up as the Kushiarra ferry on the Sylhet road at the driest time of the year, and that there would be no doubt about the daily steamers always running up that far. I replied that I should be very glad indeed to see that done, but I did not believe it ever could be done without a system of locks. I never did believe that any practical good could be done with our river for steamer traffic about Fenchuganj. Now these instances which I have mentioned go to show that the subject of our communications has not received the necessary attention, time and consideration from the Government of Assam. It is only a railway that will solve our difficulties in importing labour without unnecessary loss of life, and in other respects. We are not asking much, but merely that the Government of India would hasten on their own scheme, and without further delay take in hand the building of at least that portion, from Langla to Kachar, of the Chandpur-Kachar projected railway. The 14 miles or so of tramway which would be required to connect Frenchuganj with this part of the railway would very soon be carried out by the Local Government, as that tramway is also a part of their Cherrapunji-Sylhet and Fenchuganj tramway scheme.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting of an Tooth? Go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 5.

Reilly, Capt, Bo, Asst Commy Genl, from leave, from Australia.

JUNE 9.

Sankey, Capt, Bo R A, from leave.

JUNE 10.

Carnegy, Capt, Bo, 21st B I, on duty, from Mandalay.
Brown, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, off leave, from Matheran.
Burke, Surgn, Bom, I M S, on duty, from Maudalay.
Fenton, Vety-Surgn, Mad, A V D, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 9.

Stewart, Lt-Col, Bl, 1st Cavy, H C, from leave, to Hingoli.
Pottinger, Lt-Col, Bo R A., on duty, to Poona.

JUNE 10.

Reilly, Capt, Bo Asst Commy. Genl, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.
Mitchell, Vety-Surgn, Bo A V D, from leave, to rejoin to Kirkee.
Pringle, Capt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers on leave, to Poona.
Acton, Capt, Bl, Connaught Rangers, to rejoin, to Jullander.
Lloyd, Lt, Bl, Lincoln Regt, to rejoin, to Roorkee.
Baker, Lt, Bo Roy Marines, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. E. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, June 11th, 1887.

1 Trooper No. 94 W. Gaube, having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Bombay Light Horse.

2 Trooper Kingsley, Bombay Light Horse, is granted 2 months' leave of absence from this date.

By Order,
(

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

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ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.

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A 20 " " " "	6 lbs.	" " "	One Pound of Coal.

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HAS NOW ACQUIRED A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., in bottles conveniently packed in portable card cases, each supplied with an atmospheric drop measure, and full directions for use.

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CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co LIMITED TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows':—

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CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

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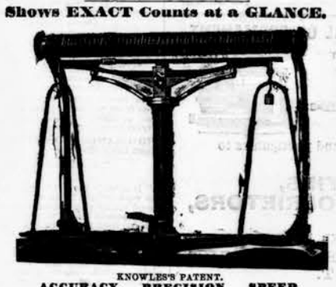

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

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FOR JUNE 1887,

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how ll tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.

THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* THE PACIFIC.

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Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.

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Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Aimere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ix dore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Cullian, Tanna, Cooria, and Bombay.
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Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Shalapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bmbay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhowsagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozuffurpore, and Darbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.

ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
Rates of Passage Money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
Calcutta to Assam.
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Reviguanj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar, Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.

ROUTES BY STEAMERS.

ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Associations Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.

ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.
From Saharanpore to Dehra Mussoori, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah.

ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kussouli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Koksir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.

PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
Bombay to Kurrachee.

ROUTES TO KURRACHEE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
ADVERTISED RATES for Buggy Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapooles.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dhar war.
Do. from Goghs.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolapoor,
Do. from Neemuch
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattywar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Joglapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Musulipatam *via* Beizoara.
Do. from Surat.

ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dak Associations Punjab Van Dak.
Dak-bearer Service.

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Dharmsala to Koksir in Lahore (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.	MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and Ball Bros.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co	LON

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

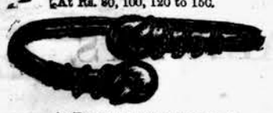
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is under SKILLED EUROPEAN WORKMEN, and any pattern not in stock will be made to order AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

GOLD BRACELET,
In a variety of newest designs,
Rs. 95, 100, 120, 130 to 250.

GOLD BANGLE,
In more than 50 different patterns.
At Rs. 80, 100, 120 to 150.



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NECKLETS.
Numbers of most effective designs,
Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55 to Rs. 300.

and the price varies according to weight and size.

Rs. 25 to Rs. 50

Rs. 27 to Rs. 58

Rs. 25 to Rs. 50

Rs. 20 to Rs. 40

Rs. 22 to Rs. 30

Rs. 20 to Rs. 25

All these patterns are manufactured of 18-ct. Gold only.

Solid 18-ct. Gold Albert, heavy Rs. 240 CASH, and hundreds of other designs from Rs. 100.

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses. It prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under similar names.

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KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY

Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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GLOBE STOPPERED BOTTLES,

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Manufactured by DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), the celebrated maker of Codd's Globe Stoppered Bottles in special strength of Glass, for which the name of "Rylands," and "No. 4," are world-renowned.

RYLANDS' Valve Bottle, Acme Bottle, and Codd's Bottle ARE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduced Prices.

To hold	Valve Bott.	Acme Bott.	Codd's Bott.
5 oz..	22/	16/6	16/
7 ..	23/	17/6	17/
10 ..	24/	18/6	18/
12 ..	25/	19/6	19/
14 ..	25/	19/6	19/
16 ..	26/	20/6	20/

Per gross, net Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

Wire-bound Boxes.

RYLANDS' Patent Wire-bound Boxes are far superior to hoop-ironed boxes, which catch and drag against everything they come in contact with. In the Wire-bound Boxes the wire lays in a groove, and is protected from heat and rust. The Wire-bound Boxes are the strongest, lightest, and neatest in the Trade.

Catalogues Free.

SOLE MAKER:
DAN RYLANDS (late Codd & Rylands), BARNSLEY, England.

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Importers BOMBAY. & Makers of

PIANOFORTES,

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SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE-FABRIK,

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IRON FRAME PIANOS by all the LEADING MAKERS.

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JUST UNPACKED

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FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.'s

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,

IN METAL CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 28.	Rs. 30.

IN STERLING SILVER CASES.

Open-face,	Hunting,	Cut-hunting,
Rs. 40.	Rs. 45.	Rs. 50.

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED

To be the best and most suitable Watches for rough and daily use procurable.

2 Years' Guarantee.

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LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

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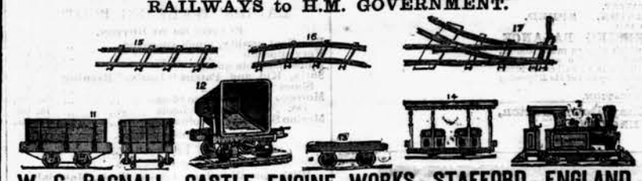
W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



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NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARINACEOUS FOOD

GROWING CHILDREN

FIRST ESTABLISHED 1825

INVALIDS & THE AGED

LANCET—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."

BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL—"Well adapted for Children, Aged People, and Invalids."

IN ONE-POUND CANISTERS, ONE SHILLING EACH.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

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ENGINEERS & IRON-FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' IRON WORK

of every Description,

CASTINGS UP TO 30 TONS.

Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock:—

Portable Engines.	Centrifugal Pumps.
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Machine Shop Tools and Fittings.

CORRUGATED SHEETS, BARS, PLATES, ANGLE & TEE IRON.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, etc., etc.

ROLLED BEAMS and Patent FLOOR PLATES imported to order

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Designs and Estimates furnished for any description of Machinery Iron Structures, etc., on receipt of full particulars.

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May be purchased throughout the Empire.
Wholesale only of
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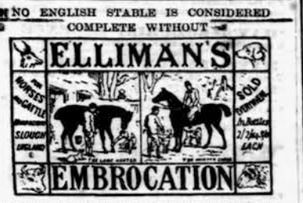
NO ENGLISH STABLE IS CONSIDERED COMPLETE WITHOUT



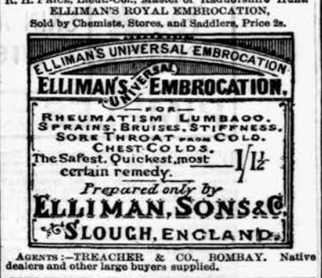
FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR FOOT ROT, AND SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
"Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1, 1879.
"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful.
RUTLAND.
"Master of Belvoir Hunt."

"Castle Weir, Kington, Herefordshire, Dec. 3rd, 1878.
"Gentlemen,—I use the Royal Embrocation in my stables and kennels, and have found it very serviceable. I have also used the Universal Embrocation for lumbago and rheumatism for the last two years, and have suffered very little since using it.
R. H. PRICE, Lieut.-Col., Master of Radnorshire Hunt."

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.



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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cure Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
Read the following:—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,
"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878, CALCUTTA, 1884, for pre-eminent excellence of quality.
Atkinson's Newest Perfumes.
FAGRÆA & CYMBIDIUM are of rare and peculiar fragrance, and being registered can be obtained only of the Inventors or their Agents.
ATKINSON'S
CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE
is unequalled for its strength and delightful odour. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,
an exceptionally fine perfume for the handkerchief, distilled from the choicest exotics.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre."

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and restores manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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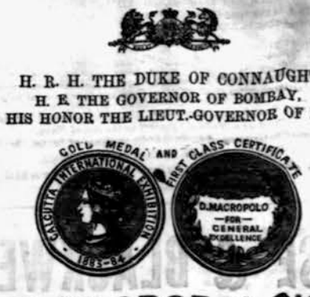
BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.



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GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes to select from—Mild, Aromatic, and Full-flavoured.

1.	Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs. 5 0	7.	Imperial	per 100 Rs. 3 0
2.	Duke of Connaught	" " 4 0	8.	Alpha	" " 2 0
3.	Sir Henry Thomson (with cotton plugs)	" " 3 0	9.	Prince of Wales	" " 2 8
4.	Finos (Lady)	" " 3 0	10.	Prince Boris	" " 2 8
5.	Bosphorus	" " 3 8	11.	Victoria	" " 1 4
6.	Sir Ferguson (pressed)	" " 3 0	12.	Sultan	" " 1 4

N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.
These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of real Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO.
Pleasantly Full-flavoured. Daily Manufactured to the taste of Smokers.

Extra Flowers, per lb.	Rs. 12 0	No. 2 (Full-flavoured), per lb.	Rs. 6 0
No. 1 (most delicate and aromatique), per lb.	" 8 0	No. 3 (favourite smoke), per lb.	" 4 0

REAL HABANA CIGARS.
(Expressly Manufactured for D. MACROPOLO, of extra fineuality.)

Exquisite	per box of 25	Rs. 6 0	Zenobia (spotted)	per box of 100	Rs. 3 0
El Re del Mondo	" 50	" 11 0	El Calipse	" 50	" 7 0
Jose Vargas	" 50	" 10 0	La Belika	" 50	" 7 0
La Flor de Tobaccos	" 50	" 8 0	Romeo and Juliette	"	"
Trabucos Alexandrie	" 25	" 3 4	La Flor de Java	" 100	" 4 8
Semiramis	" 100	" 11 0	La Delice (per packet of 25, Rs. 1)	" 100	" 4 8

Highly recommended, the above Real Habana Cigars, expressly manufactured for me, of exquisite quality, guaranteed Crop, 1885.
Best Manilla, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Cocoanada, and Burma Cigars and Cheroots always in stock.

TOBACCOS (for Pipe) Daily Manufactured.

The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb. Rs. 2 0	Cavendish	per lb. Rs. 1 8
Medium	" " 2 8	Virginia Bird's Eye	" " 3 0

And all kinds of English Cut Tobacco.
The largest stock of real Meerschaum, Clay, G. B. D., and Self-cleaning Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, real Amber Mouth-pieces, Tobacco Pouches, and all Smokers' Requisites.
General Price List sent free on application to

D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

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